E WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, overcast. Temp. 10-13). Friday, overcast, with rain. LONDON: Thursday, y. Temp. 11-14 (52-57). Friday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Moder- OME: Thursday, fair. Temp. —1-14 (30-57). NEW YORK: day, rain. Temp. 7-10 (45-50).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

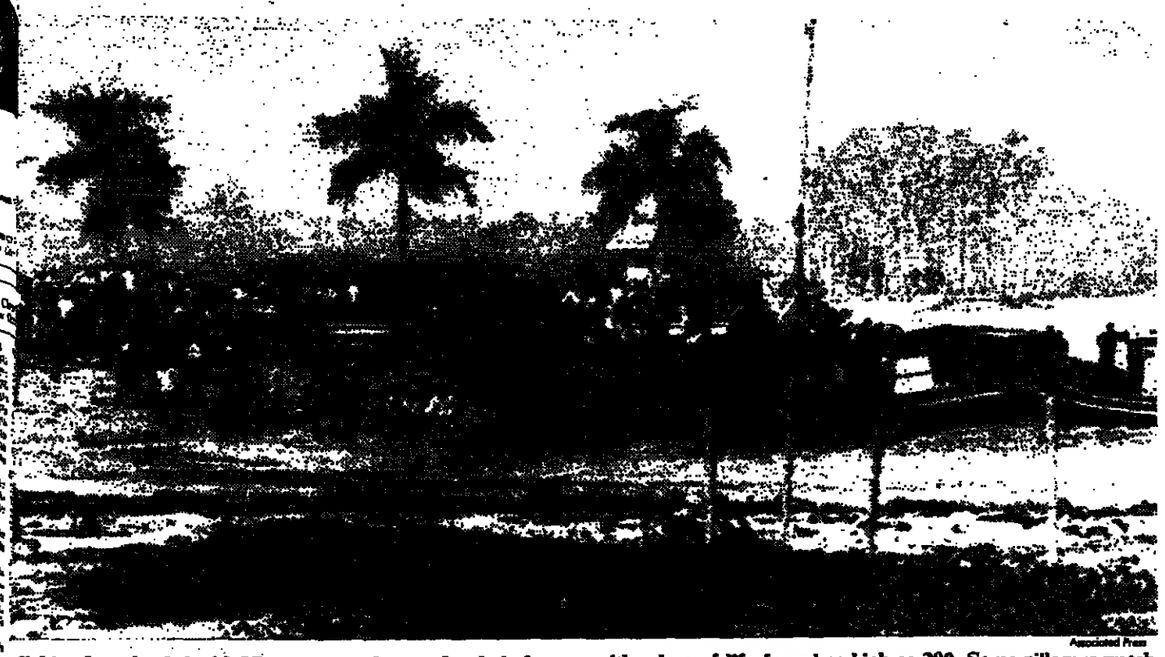
INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	18 Drs.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Azores	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	1 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Israel	I.E 14.00	Portugal	25 Esc
Cyprus	200 Mils	Italy	400 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 JD	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh	Kenya	Sh. 8.00	Spain	40 Ptas
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	0.2.75	Switzerland	1.30 S.Fr.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Libya	1 Din 0.25	Tunisia	225 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr	Turkey	T.L 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil (Eur)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dir.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

o. 29,793 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1978 Established 1887



Associated Press

fishing boat loaded with Vietnamese refugees shortly before capsized just off the eastern coast of Malaysia yesterday, with a loss of life feared as high as 200. Some villagers watch from the far left as others help to push the boat into the sea.

Malaysians Turned Away Vietnamese Refugees

200 'Boat People' Feared Dead in Sinking

From Wire Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, ov. 22 — A fishing boat carrying etnamese refugees capsized and nk off the Malaysian east coast oday and there were fears that up 200 had drowned.

Authoritative sources at the port f Kuala Trengganu said there ere 14 confirmed dead and about 0 survivors. Survivors estimated at about 250 persons were aboard e 60-foot boat when it ran onto a ndbank and broke up in heavy as within 200 yards of land.

The disaster spotlighted the conuing dangers faced by "boat eople" fleeing Indochina.

Other authoritative sources in uala Trengganu said that a police unch towed the refugee boat to e mouth of the river, presumably direct it toward the island. Within moments of being cut free from e launch the fishing boat was aught by heavy seas and eacherous currents and hit the ndbank.

Many bodies were thought to be trapped in the wreckage of the boat, which could be seen from the shore, the sources added.

Some Victims Rescued

Police said villagers rescued some victims who were struggling in the water by tossing them inflated inner tubes.

Official sources said Malaysian Navy patrol boats turned the boat away yesterday when it attempted to land on Pulau Bidong.

The sinking occurred as Canadian and French immigration officials continued their screening of Vietnamese fugitives aboard the battered steamer Hai Hong — promising many of them new homes.

Officials interviewing fugitives from the Hai Hong aboard a Malaysian minesweeper anchored alongside the 1,580-ton freighter in the Malacca Strait, off Malaysia's west coast, said a first group would be flown to Canada on Saturday and more to France next Wednesday.

There are an estimated 2,500 Vietnamese aboard the Hai Hong who have been refused permission

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Expected to Go to U.S.

Castro to Free Thousands of Prisoners

By Ward Sinclair

HAVANA, Nov. 22 (WP) — Cuban President Fidel Castro announced today a sweeping program for the release of thousands of present and former political prisoners and the reunification of Cuban families living abroad.

But, Mr. Castro emphasized at a midnight press conference, the success of the program will depend entirely on the U.S. government — which he criticized for moving slowly on the screening and processing of prisoners released earlier.

Precise figures on the number of Cubans who would be affected by the program are not available, but Bernardo Benes, a Miami banker who leads a delegation of exiles that negotiated the terms with Mr. Castro, estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 persons would be able to leave the island.

Mr. Castro said his government is able to make this gesture — a move that will affect many thousands of people living here and overseas — because of "some gestures" by the Carter administration, which he said is the first in 20 years to adopt a policy of nonhostility toward Cuba.

Mr. Castro said he expects nothing in return from the United States, and said the release of prisoners will continue despite the U.S. concern about the presence of advanced MiG-23 airplanes in Cuba.

Mr. Castro described the planes as technical and defensive aircraft that have been in Cuba for a year and have been flying over Cuba for eight months.

"This is no secret — it is known by the whole world," he said.

The Cuban president, smoking a cigar and relaxing while sitting on the front edge of a desk with a microphone in hand, said his proposals for the prisoner release are "a serious thing — without theatrics, without demagoguery."

Mr. Castro said that approximately 3,000 men and women prisoners will be released from Cuban jails at a rate of at least 400 a month. He estimated that as many as 60 percent of them would emigrate to the United States.

'Obligation' Cited

Additionally, Mr. Castro said at least 8 percent of an estimated 6,000 to 8,000 former prisoners would leave Cuba.

"I do not believe the United

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Accused 4 Journalists

Iran Defector's Integrity Under Attack in London

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Nov. 22 (NYT) — In ess than three weeks in London, Siamak Zand, a 37-year-old Iranian, has attracted a lot of attention or a man hitherto unknown even o many specialists on his country.

Mr. Zand, the former head of the protocol section of the Imperial Press Office in Tehran, arrived here Nov. 3 and applied for political asylum, which has not yet been granted. Almost at once, he began making controversial allegations in interviews with British and U.S. news organizations, and now he himself has come under sustained attack.

As part of a lengthy denunciation, the Iranian Embassy in London reported this week that in response to "complaints of his disorderly behavior in flight," West German police arrested him Nov. 2 when his Tehran-London flight touched down in Frankfurt. The magistrate's department in Frankfurt, in an official statement on the matter, said that Mr. Zand had been apprehended under a law dealing with "the mentally ill, the mentally retarded, and drug- or alcohol-addicted persons."

He was taken to a psychiatric clinic for examination, held overnight and released. Mr. Zand could not be reached today for comment on the incident. He failed to appear for a scheduled interview yesterday, having said on Monday that he might have to leave Britain "because things are getting difficult for me."

Made Accusations

In his press and television statements, Mr. Zand accused Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of condoning torture and charged that demonstrators in Tehran had been machine-gunned from the shah's own helicopter.

He also accused four journalists — including an employee of a U.S. publication, Arnaud de Borchgrave of Newsweek — of accepting gifts or expenses in return for favorable stories about the shah.

All four journalists have issued heated denials, and some of their colleagues have suggested that Mr. Zand attacked them precisely because they have taken the lead in portraying the shah's government as a major bulwark against Soviet expansionism and subversion in the Middle East.

The Iranian Embassy statement charged that he had been "coached" by journalists hostile to the regime in Tehran. An embassy official said he had been in contact with reporters on London newspapers that follow a liberal, though not a pro-Moscow, line on the situation in Iran.

Asked whether he considered Mr. Zand a puppet of Communists or Trotskyites, the official replied, "Not at all."

Some British intelligence sources, known for a generally hard-line attitude toward the Soviet Union, went much further. They suggested that Mr. Zand had been taken over by what one of them described as "the Agee ring" — a group of writers and political activists who were friendly with Philip Agee, the critic of the CIA, when he lived in Britain. Asked to name a member of that "ring," a source cited Duncan Campbell, a young leftist journalist who was convicted last week in a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Cult Member Charged in Murder of Ryan, 4 Others

From Wire Dispatches

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 22 — Larry Layton, a member of the People's Temple sect, was charged here today with five counts of murder and three counts of attempted murder in the deaths of California Rep. Leo Ryan and four other Americans.

It was expected that six others accused in the murders would be charged later.

Mr. Layton, 32, who appeared in court barefoot, sullen and with glazed eyes, was arraigned on charges of murdering Rep. Ryan, NBC newsman Don Harris, NBC cameraman Robert Brown, San Francisco Examiner photographer Gregory Robinson and Patricia Parks, a would-be defector from the sect.

He was charged with the attempted murder of three persons at the Port Kaituma airstrip. They were identified as Dale Parks, Monica Bagey, and Verne Godsey.

Mr. Layton was ordered held in prison until Jan. 15, when a hearing will be held in Matthew's Ridge court, a small settlement 10 miles from the Jonestown commune where the mass suicide of more than 400 persons followed the Ryan killing.

U.S. soldiers, meanwhile, began ferrying out the bodies of 408 U.S. suicide victims from the remote People's Temple commune today by helicopter as hopes dwindled for 500 to 600 cult members still missing in the jungle.

30 Survivors Found

Thirty survivors of the mass suicide ritual at the People's Temple were located near the site and were being returned to Georgetown today, the Guyanese Information Ministry said.

About 500 to 600 sect members who fled the suicide scene were still believed to be in the jungle. The U.S. government gave no indication that it intended to look for them.

Helicopters equipped with loudspeakers flew over the forests to tell the cult members that it was safe to come out, but no ground search was begun.

Warning of the threat of a cholera outbreak, the government declared the open air commune at Jonestown, 150 miles northwest of Georgetown, a danger area and cordoned it off.

Jonestown, Day Before Mass Suicide, Was Outwardly Peaceful

'I'm Defeated. I Might as Well Die,' Cult Leader Told Newsmen

By Charles A. Krause

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 22 (WP) — When I first reached Jonestown, with Rep. Leo Ryan's party, we were all struck by the neat wooden structures so far from civilization, and by the mix of blacks and whites, young and old — seemingly normal people who, we were told, had willingly chosen to live so far from home.

Marceline Jones, James Jones's wife, met us as we left the Jonestown dump truck that had brought us from the Port Kaituma airstrip, where our plane had landed several hours before and where Rep. Ryan would be killed along with four others the next afternoon.

Marcie, as everyone called her, invited us to the pavilion where Mr. Jones awaited us and where he would lead his followers in a mass suicide less than 24 hours later. Everything was so alive and so peaceful that Friday night, at least on the surface, that it was impossible to know that this carefully cultivated little world would soon be destroyed by a man gone mad.

Marcie told us that supper — hot pork sandwiches and greens, fruit tarts and coffee — was ready.

We would be told proudly by our hosts that everything we ate had been raised in Jonestown, this quasi-religious, socialist agricultural commune carved out of Guyana's remote rain forest.

Greeted by Residents

As we walked to the pavilion, residents of the commune greeted us individually and accompanied us. They engaged us in conversation, asking about our trip, telling us how glad they were that we would have a chance to see that Jonestown was not the concentration camp that its detractors had claimed.

Most of the commune residents, those who were not part of the welcoming party, were eating dinner in a nearby dining area, washing clothes in the open-air communal laundry or baking bread.

Children gathered around swings and benches near the pavilion and Jonestown appeared to be just what its brochures said it was: a place where people of all races and ages could live in peace without the violence and hate they had known in the ghetto and without the materialistic anxieties of their native United States.

Jonestown was an experiment in socialism, we were told, where money, power and elitism had been eliminated. The hundreds of seniors, as the aged were called, got the best medical attention and their lives had new meaning.

For the young blacks among the more than 800 residents, Jonestown offered an escape from the drugs and crime in which we were told many of them had been involved before coming to Guyana. And for the middle class, college-educated whites — who seemed to hold the top leadership positions — Jonestown seemed to be a logical extension of the civil rights and antiwar battles they had fought in the past decade. It was the socialist society that they wanted for their native country, but that they realized was impossible at least for now.

Although we had been told that once we got to Jonestown, we would be free to wander and talk to anyone we wished, we began to feel we were being guided.

First to the pavilion, then to sit down with one of our new "friends," then to meet the leader himself, who sat at the head of our table complaining about a 103 degree fever he said he had suffered from that day. We then went to eat dinner and to watch an elaborate and highly professional two hours of entertainment provided by the Jonestown band and various amateur singers in the commune.

Rep. Ryan sat to the side of the pavilion interviewing persons he had requested to see. "Concerned relatives" who came with us on the plane were meeting with their sisters, sons, nieces or parents. Some of the conversations were strained. Others animated. Nobody yet had told anyone that he or she wanted to leave Jonestown.

After dinner and during the show, I walked over to Rep. Ryan to ask him if he had learned anything. He said no; not very much yet, but pointed to a tall middle-aged white man with a crewcut who, along with all of the more than 700 Jonestown residents in the pavilion that night, moved to the soul music played so loudly that it was difficult to hear, to talk, to ask questions — or to have them answered.

Rep. Ryan said there was something very unnatural about the middle-aged and older people, black and white, standing, clapping and jiving to music that may have appealed to the young, but not to the old.

First Sign

It was an observation I would not forget. It was the first real sign that maybe these people had been either programmed or somehow forced to act in a way that conformed to an image Jones wanted to project.

I also would not forget the man whom the congressmawn pointed out. His name, I later learned, was Tom Kice, Sr., and he would be shooting at me and the others at the airstrip the next afternoon.

As I walked around the pavilion, I noticed that most people scattered as soon as I came near. I also noted that someone would always come along and be friendly. "Hi, how are you doing? Don't you want to listen to the music?"

"Sure," I said, "but I can hear it from here. I'm curious to see your facilities."

The usual response was that there would be a tour the next day, that people probably were asleep in the cabins. Or some other reason was given why I really should not wander around on my own.

I decided to return to the table where Mr. Jones was talking to some of the other reporters who had come along. Mark Lane and Charles Garry, Jonestown's two lawyers, were there, as were several young people who I would later learn were Mr. Jones's principal lieutenants.

"People here are happy for the first time in their lives," Mr. Jones was saying. "When can this dialogue [between Jonestown and its detractors] stop so we can all live in peace? I don't want to tear these people up."

'Leave Us Alone'

"We can do a good job for Guyana and for the United States if they would just leave us alone," he said.

He was asked if his People's

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

'Take It or Leave It'

Dayan Says Peace Treaty Is Now a 'Sealed Package'

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Nov. 22 (WP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that the compromise treaty that Israel has agreed to sign cannot be tampered with, and that Egypt can "take it or leave it" as it now is written.

Emphasizing that his warning applies as well to Prime Minister Menachem Begin's hard-line critics at home, Mr. Dayan termed the draft treaty a "package that cannot be opened" without unraveling all of the progress made in a long, difficult year of negotiations.

The foreign minister said the only legitimate purpose for the Israeli delegation to return to Washington would be to initial the compromise draft with the Egyptian delegates. He said the Israeli negotiators would not go to the U.S. capital to renegotiate any aspects of the compromise draft.

Moreover, Mr. Dayan said, if the Egyptian-Israeli pact is not signed, there will be no beginning of negotiations for Palestinian Arab self-government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and Israel might might then unilaterally impose a "process of liberalization" in the occupied territories that would be different than negotiated autonomy.

Spoke to Ministry Aides

Mr. Dayan's strongly worded warning was made to senior staff members of the Israeli Foreign Ministry in a closed meeting, and related to correspondents by a ministry official.

Mr. Dayan was quoted by the official as saying that there is nothing more for the Israeli and Egyptian negotiating delegations to talk about — at least with respect to the bilateral treaty — because it is a "sealed package."

Speaking to his aides in Hebrew for most of his talk, Mr. Dayan switched to English when he said the Egyptians are now in a position of "take it or leave it."

Yesterday, Israel's Cabinet, in a reversal of its position of three weeks ago, declared that it is ready to sign a U.S.-proposed compromise treaty that contains an implicit link between the bilateral treaty between Egypt and Israel and the issue of autonomy for West Bank and Gaza Strip Palestinian Arabs.

Earlier Rebuff

Earlier this month, the Cabinet sent the draft back to Washington as unacceptable, a rebuff that triggered a spate of new Egyptian demands and slowed the momentum of the peace process.

In approving the draft, the Cabinet rejected outright Egyptian demands for a fixed timetable for implementing West Bank-Gaza autonomy and for an Egyptian police presence in the Gaza Strip. Mr. Dayan's remarks today seemed to exclude not only Israeli consideration of those substantive demands, but any Egyptian attempt to alter the language of the draft as it now reads.

From Cairo, Thomas W. Lippman of The Washington Post reported that Premier Mustapha Khalil, in a statement distributed after President Anwar Sadat had spoken by telephone with President Carter, said that Egypt was firm in its insistence on a timetable linking peace with Israel to the establishment of Palestinian self-rule in the occupied territories.

Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin also closed the door today on Egypt's demand for a timetable, saying that it would be an "obstacle to peace."

"We cannot be tied up to any timetable, because it is very serious negotiations and there are crucial problems. There are other partners, and if the other partners do not agree, how can we fix any timeta-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Tanzania Border Area in Ruins

United Press International

Tanzanian soldier aims bazooka toward Ugandan lines as conflict continues near Kagera River in northwest border area.

Few Civilians Remain After Uganda Siege

By John Darnton

KYAKA, Tanzania, Nov. 22 (NYT) — Approaching the Kagera, the river that marks the southernmost point of the Ugandan invasion, there is only one hint of the devastation and death that lie on the other side.

A small but majestic mission church looks down from a rocky hilltop. Its spire is still standing but the walls and roof have been decimated by Ugandan artillery fire.

Down below, the concrete bridge crossing the 60-foot-wide river, which swirls with muddy water from the heavy rains, has a 40-foot gap in the middle. It was blown up by the Ugandans to thwart the Tanzanian pursuit.

A makeshift pontoon bridge has been laid next to it — enough to carry Tanzanian Land-Rovers and trucks and thousands of troops, but not the heavy equipment of war.

Unrestrained Destruction

On the river's northern side, there is ample evidence that the Ugandan troops who seized the territory were as vicious as the Tanzanians say they were. It is a scene of unrestrained destruction. Stores were looted. Mud houses lay smashed and pockmarked with bullet holes. Churches were destroyed, cattle stolen and sugar-cane crops burned to the ground.

There are no civilians.

Three miles up the road, where Tanzanian soldiers in jungle camouflage trek through the mud, a government district office sits without a roof, its windows blackened by fire. In front, under a swaying pine tree, is the corpse of a man in maroon pants. The body has been disemboweled and the head is lying beside the right elbow.

The Tanzanian government permitted four Western correspondents to travel briefly to the Kagera salient, the 700-square-mile strip overrun by 3,000 Ugandan troops on Oct. 30 and held for two weeks. It was the first opportunity for journalists to visit the front.

During a two-hour tour that reached a point six miles north of the river, after an arduous journey across roads a foot deep in mud, it was impossible to totally verify Tanzanian claims that genocide had taken place.

But judging from the accounts of refugees, who told stories of Ugandan soldiers spraying village compounds with machine-gun fire, and judging from the scope of the destruction to property, it is apparent that the marauding invaders killed civilians with abandon.

Tanzania asserts that 40,000 residents escaped the Ugandans by fleeing across the Kagera, leaving behind between 5,000 and 10,000 unaccounted for and feared dead. Among them, according to reports carried by Tanzania's government-owned Daily News, were 485 Tanzanians transported to a prison at

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Venezuelan Air Aid Reported

Costa Rica Cuts Relations In Clash With Nicaragua

MANAGUA, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Five Venezuelan warplanes reportedly landed in Costa Rica today in a move that threatened to escalate efforts to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua.

President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica urged President Carter to persuade Gen. Somoza to return the five Costa Rican policemen killed, wounded and captured in a border clash yesterday with Nicaraguan troops that sparked the confrontation.

The border clash led Mr. Carazo to break diplomatic relations with Managua, close the 400-mile border and ask Venezuela and Panama for military aid to defend his nation, which has no army.

Thousands of angry Costa Ricans were volunteering for the police-like Civil and Rural Guard and some 3,000 people in San Jose stoned the Nicaraguan Embassy, forcing Ambassador Juan Lacayo to take refuge in a neighbor's house.

Managua's radio said five Venezuelan warplanes landed in San Jose today. Sources in Mr. Carazo's office confirmed that Venezuela had agreed to send military help but could not say whether the planes had arrived.

Talks Broken Off

It would be the second time in less than two months that Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, a bitter enemy of Somoza, has sent warplanes to Costa Rica and raised the specter of a regional war.

Last September, Venezuela sent five warplanes and Panama sent helicopters when Nicaraguan troops crossed into Costa Rica in pursuit of Sandinista guerrillas, who use Costa Rican territory as staging bases for attacks on Somoza troops.

The internal Nicaraguan crisis worsened today as Somoza opponents broke off talks with the West Point-educated president when he disregarded an opposition demand

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Algiers Confirms Grave Condition Of Boumedienne

PARIS, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Algerian President Houari Boumedienne is gravely ill, the Algiers radio confirmed today. Paris press reports said that he is in a coma from bladder cancer and kidney failure.

The reports said the Algerian Revolutionary Council was holding marathon sessions. The streets of Algiers and other cities were calm.

A team of Algerian, Russian, British, French and U.S. doctors, most of them urologists and kidney specialists, attended the president at Mustapha hospital in Algiers. One report said he had been attached to an artificial kidney machine.

President Boumedienne, 51, returned Nov. 14 from six weeks of treatment in Moscow. Last weekend he fell into a coma and was rushed to the hospital.

Accused 4 Journalists

Iran Defector's Integrity Under Attack in London

(Continued from Page 1)

British security case but was given only a suspended sentence.

Mr. Campbell said he had never met Mr. Zand, and called the description of himself as part of an "Agee ring" as "pure fantasy."

Several British experts on Iran said that they did not know Mr. Zand, although some said that he apparently came from a prominent and prosperous family that has had some personal ties with the shah.

Although he was described in a British interview as "a close confidante" of the shah, Mr. Zand made no such claim in his interview with The New York Times last week, when he described his job exactly as the Iranian Embassy subsequently described it.

In an article in the Guardian, he was quoted as saying that he and the shah had been friends from the time he finished his education abroad and returned home, and that he owed his job to that relationship.

The embassy statement emphasized "the sheer juniority" of his position and said he was fired seven weeks ago. Although it described him as "a self-serving opportunist who blows with the current wind," the embassy did not directly deny his allegations against the journalists.

The statement said: "While the embassy is not, at this stage, in a position to comment on these allegations, it is bound to point out that the offering of presents, at times judged even lavish by Western standards, to visiting dignitaries and journalists of whatever shade of political opinion is common practice not only in Iran but throughout the Middle East. To interpret these as inducements to win political favor is to demean the tradition of generosity in which such gifts are offered."

Although several London reporters have asked him to supply documentation of his charges, Mr. Zand has supplied none. He explained in one instance that he had decided to flee on short notice and had therefore not accumulated a file of papers.

Strike Stops London Trains

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — Thousands of commuters were stranded today by an unofficial strike of train drivers resulting from a dispute over bonus payments.

Many travelers drove their cars or used the underground to get to work, causing rush-hour jams.

The strike by 733 drivers from 10 depots is the first of a series threatened on every Wednesday until Christmas. A tribunal ruled that only drivers of high-speed trains should be paid extra money, but all drivers are demanding it.

Dane Premier in Zambia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 22 (AP) — Danish Premier Anker Joergensen arrived here yesterday for a three day official visit to Zambia.

Railroad Workers Strike in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 22 (AP) — About 4,000 railroad workers defied the military government's anti-strike rules and went on strike yesterday to back demands for higher wages.

The Railroad management warned the workers that they could be arrested and dismissed from their jobs if they failed to return to work promptly.

Associated Press

Vietnamese refugees crowd the deck of the steamer Hai Hong.

200 Vietnamese Refugees Feared Lost as Boat Sinks

(Continued from Page 1)

to land in Malaysia and have now been aboard the cramped vessel for almost a month.

Home Affairs Minister Ghazali Shafie announced the formation of an army-police-civilian task force under the direction of Maj. Gen. Ghazali Mat to check the entry of refugees. It would be directly responsible to Prime Minister Hussein Onn.

The task force would be assigned to stop the flow of illegal immigrants and supervise the transfer of Vietnamese to other countries.

As of yesterday there were 37,947 Vietnamese in Malaysia, 24,216 of them in Trengganu state, Mr. Shafie said. All were regarded as illegal immigrants and not refugees and their numbers had reached a dangerous level, he said.

The Vietnamese resorted to every means including wrecking their boats to get ashore, Mr. Shafie said.

He said the flow of humanity toward Malaysia was discussed during Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong's visit last month but it seems to have had no effect.

Mr. Shafie assured parliament that this country was spending no money on the Vietnamese, but only providing temporary shelter and the labor of civil servants. He said all expenses were being met by the office of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees.

Denies Claiming He Was U.S. Spy or Bisexual

Thorpe Accuser Is Subjected to Tough Questioning

MINEHEAD, England, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — Peter Bessell, chief prosecution witness in the case against former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe for conspiracy to murder Norman Scott, today submitted to a tough cross-examination by the politician's lawyer.

He was challenged with having claimed that he was a U.S. spy and, on another occasion, with having said he was a bisexual, but denied that he was either.

Mr. Bessell, 58, once a close friend of Mr. Thorpe, flew from his home in California with immunity from prosecution to give evidence at the hearing against Mr. Thorpe.

The Minehead magistrates are sitting to decide whether Mr. Thorpe, 49, and three other men should be sent for trial. The four are accused of conspiracy to murder Mr. Scott. Mr. Thorpe also is accused of incitement to murder.

Agent Role Denied

Mr. Bessell was cross-examined about what he said was an assumption by the authors of a book called "The Pencourt File," which deals with the Thorpe case, that he was a U.S. agent. He denied having told them that he was.

Sir David Napley, counsel for Mr. Thorpe, produced a copy of a letter from Mr. Bessell to Lady Falkender, formerly the controversial secretary of former Prime Minister Sir Harold Wilson. In the letter Mr. Bessell said he had worked fairly closely with the authors of "The Pencourt File" but not as closely as he had wished and they had made errors.

The letter said: "I was not, of course, at any time, a secret agent of any government but they wanted to believe that I might have been and partly to test their gullibility and partly to help them I led them to believe I had special connections in Washington."

Mr. Bessell, in his third day in the witness box, said that by mentioning that he had Washington connections when they came to see him at his California home, he hoped they would take seriously the name of a contact he had given them in the U.S. capital.

"You were seeking to mislead him and them that you were a secret agent of the American government?" demanded Sir David. "No," said Mr. Bessell. "They made the assumption, not I."

Answering questions, Mr. Bessell said he wished to test the authors of the book because he regarded them as being a little too credulous about "some vast plot afoot that involved espionage and similar matters and which I found difficult to take seriously."

Sir David later asked Mr. Bessell, a former Liberal member of Parliament, whether at a 1965 lunch at the House of Commons he had told Mr. Thorpe that he was himself bisexual. Mr. Bessell said: "I endeavoured to win his confidence by telling him that in my youth I, too, had homosexual tendencies."

Mr. Bessell said that his object was to confirm suspicisions put to him by other people that Mr. Thorpe, then running to be the leader of the Liberal Party, might be homosexual.

Mr. Thorpe is accused of inc another friend, David Holmes, murder Mr. Scott.

Mr. Thorpe, Mr. Holmes, ca dealer John le Mesurier nightclub owner George De are accused of conspiracy to m der. Mr. Bessell had alleged in dence Monday that he had he Mr. Thorpe discuss killing Scott and saying this would be worse than "shooting a sick dog."

An airline pilot who shot Scott's dog on a lonely road in D was a hired gunman who had be gled his real task which, it alleged, was to kill Mr. Scott.

Siege Leaves Tanzania Region in Ruins

(Continued from Page 1)

Mutukula, on the Ugandan side of the border, who were blown up by dynamite.

This accusation has not been confirmed, and it will be difficult to do so unless the Tanzanians continue their counterattack into Uganda itself.

What is certain is that there are few people to be seen in the area today. In this tiny trading center that hugs the riverbank, the only resident is a lean, black dog. The stores of the Arab-African traders have been so emptied by looting that not a piece of furniture remains.

Debris Knee-Deep

The shops are knee-deep in broken glass, papers, torn books and other debris that spill out onto the muddy street. In one, the solemn wedding photograph of the owner, Zaharan Salum, and his bride stares from the wall upon a mountain of torn ledgers, topped by a child's book.

Up the road, escorted by a Tanzanian soldier, six refugees trudge back to the river with wrapped bundles on their heads. Having fled from the Ugandans, they have returned to collect a few meager belongings and clearly do not intend to remain.

In nearby Kassambya, a village nestled in a thick banana grove, the brick house of the Catholic parish priest is gutted. A mission school next door lies vacant, the Swahili lesson still chalked on the blackboard. The doors of the empty mud houses swing gently.

In front of one, a corpse lies under a soggy gray blanket held down by a thighbone. An old man with a torn jacket, muddied trousers and a bandaged thumb wanders streets with a crazed air.

At a beef-cattle range that 12,000 steers, there are only left. The Australian couple managed the range has not located.

At the Kagera sugar-cane fa Dutch-aided project, the sugar tory and some of the crops been burned. The metal roo sheets are gone, presumably lo by the retreating Ugandans.

No electrical lines are left st ing. There are no animals where, which is an unnerving e rience in Africa, except for throated birds that light upon heavy banana fronds supported bamboo.

Stories of atrocities come i wounded refugees in the gove ment hospital at Bukoba, a Ta nian town south of the Kagera Lake Victoria. In one ward of hospital, which narrowly escape Ugandan bombing raid, there 18 patients, all but two of them tims of shooting by Ugandan diers.

Relatives Killed

Justus Rwiza, a 21-year-old dent of Kyaka, said he was sit in a compound with five relatives 3 p.m. on Oct. 30 when cars Ugandan troops and a tank denly appeared. "I saw smoke heard a voice in crude Swahili ing 'get out.' When I got out, five were dead. I was hit in shoulder and they left me dead."

He said he hid in a hole ov night and then stayed in a house the bush for five days until a fish man brought him across the riv

Petro Mwanga said he was c tured from his home village of M ziro, which is on the Ugandan b der. After soldiers emptied the lage with gunfire, he ran into bush with a suitcase but was sh the wrist and back by a Ugan who took his suitcase and fo him to load looted goods on truck.

He said he was taken across border and held with 200 o Tanzanians. They were sent on expeditions under armed guards transport bananas from Tanzan After 17 days, he was among group of seven who slipped aw when their guards accompan one of the raiding teams.

Painful to Talk

Another victim who was shot the cheek and had wandered abo for five days wanted badly to t his story, but was restrained by doctor because it was so clea painful for him to try to talk.

Although the Ugandans cl that they have totally withdra from the salient, the Tanzania say the enemy is still occupying s tions in the north and that e yesterday morning Tanzania troops destroyed two Ugand tanks south of the border.

The Ugandans have confirm the clash but claim that it occurr when the Tanzanians were repulse as they attempted to move in Uganda.

The correspondents saw the end of what appears to be a s able Tanzanian military build but no signs of current combat.

Costa Rica Cuts Relations In Clash With Nicaragua

(Continued from Page 1)

that he resign and leave the country by midnight last night.

"There is nothing more to talk about," said Alfonso Robelo, one of the three negotiators for Broad Opposition Front. "The talks are finished."

The breakdown of the talks, mediated by a U.S.-led panel, was widely expected to spark a new offensive by the Sandinistas.

An ambush, presumably by Sandinistas, wounded two National Guardsmen today in a vehicle near the southern city of Masaya, security sources said.

In the latest border clash, Mr. Carazo claimed that a Nicaraguan patrol had invaded Costa Rica and ambushed a Civil and Rural Guard detachment, killing two, wounding two and capturing one other.

But the Nicaraguan National Guard said the Costa Rican detachment "invaded our territory" and Gen. Somoza's press secretary, Rafael Cano, showed reporters today a man identified as the captured policeman, Capt. Jose Carmelo Diaz Jimenez.

Nicaraguans Brace For New Fighting

By Alan Riding

MONIMBO, Nicaragua, Nov. 22 (NYT) — Amid bullet holes and anti-government graffiti, tiny "For Rent" stickers have appeared on many houses in the Indian district of Monimbo. But more than half the houses stand empty, the occupants having fled in anticipation of a new insurrection against President Somoza.

Those that remain in Masaya and its once-rebellious Monimbo suburb, 25 miles south of Managua, live in fear and hardship. At night they sleep crouched behind sandbags, while almost daily the National Guard raids homes and takes away suspected guerrilla sympathizers, their bodies frequently appearing in the local morgue a few days later. Further, the broader political crisis has meant a sharp increase in unemployment and a severe food shortage for the poor.

The fate of Monimbo is typical of that suffered by the five provincial cities — Matagalpa, Leon, Chinandega, Esteli and Masaya — that participated in the unsuccessful uprising in September against the long-ruling Somoza family.

After the National Guard retook the cities, killing about 3,000 persons, thousands of families fled to the countryside or to neighboring Central American republics, leaving behind only those too poor or too militant to abandon their homes.

Now there is a new exodus from the country as most Nicaraguans resign themselves to the inevitability of another military offensive by the guerrillas. The wealthy are flying to the United States in droves, while many poor are heading overland to Honduras or Costa Rica.

At least 30,000 Nicaraguans have fled to Honduras and more are going daily. "We can't return until Somoza leaves," said Alejandro Alonso, a carpenter from Chinandega who is living with his family in a refugee camp at Choluteca, 28 miles north of the border with Nicaragua. "If we return, that man will kill us. Conditions are not great here, but at least our families are safe."

In Nicaragua, those who have stayed behind are stocking up with food and, in the case of opposition leaders, are preparing to go into hiding this week. "Everyone is just waiting for the guerrillas," a young enemy of the government said in Monimbo. "The negotiations haven't got Somoza out. We have to face it. Another armed struggle is a bitter pill after all this suffering, but we have to swallow it."

Dayan Says Pact Is Set

(Continued from Page 1)

ble. If we fix a timetable and nothing is reached, than we shall be accused, so to say, of not fulfilling our obligations," Mr. Yadin said.

Mr. Begin also spoke against further changes in the draft, saying, as if he were addressing Mr. Sadat, "To make possible the signing of the treaty, we said we give up our amendments. Now, please, don't you demand to make these changes, which you proposed, and actually make the articles insignificant." Mr. Begin was speaking to a group of U.S. state legislators last night.

In his talk to the Foreign Ministry staff, Mr. Dayan traced the progress made since spring, when Israel would not not even apply United Nations Resolution 242 (calling for Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories) to the West Bank, and midsummer, when at Leeds Castle in England Egypt did not even call its proposal a peace plan, but a plan for Israeli withdrawal.

Now, Mr. Dayan told his staff, a proposed legal international boundary exists on a map attached to the treaty, cross-border trade and normal relations have been agreed upon, and there has been a resolution for Israeli withdrawal from Sinai and evacuation of Jewish settlements there.

He was quoted as saying that because the treaty has been "so very carefully balanced and worked out by all parties" that opening one section to renegotiation would "shake the balance in a way that would shatter the whole thing."

His aides took pains to characterize the "take it or leave it" remark as "a description of the situation rather than an ultimatum," and added that it applied "equally to all our Cabinet."

Spain Socialists Demand Airing Of Rightist Plot

MADRID, Nov. 22 (AP) — The opposition Socialist Party called today for public and parliamentary airing of a rightist military plot to overthrow the government last week.

The Socialists said the government should crack down on extreme rightists urging the army to seize power.

They also charged that rallies of the ultraright "are directed permanently at inciting uprisings against democratic institutions."

The chiefs of staff confirmed the plot yesterday in a note to all commands saying the conspirators planned an attack with selected police units on Premier Adolfo Suarez and his Cabinet.

The generals said a civil guard lieutenant colonel and an army captain assigned to police duty had been arrested after a plotting session in a Madrid cafe, but left in doubt how many other officers and policemen might have been involved.

Juan Carlos Leaves Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia left today for Peru after a six-day visit at the start of a Latin American tour.

Castro Plan On Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

States can refuse them," he sa "The United States, due to its su port of their political activities, h the obligation to assume th responsibility."

Mr. Castro, however, was critic of the delay in processing of form prisoners whose names have bee cleared and given to the U.S. go ernment for screening.

"Why at this time is the Unite States resisting a quick resolution of this problem?" he asked.

Mr. Castro's announcement came after eight hours of talks ove a two-day period with more than 75 representatives of the Cuban exile community in the United States, Latin America and Europe.

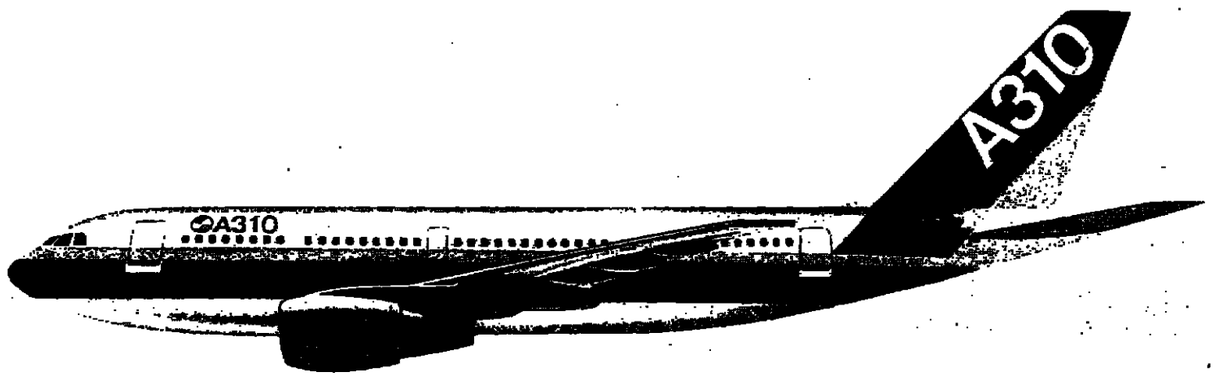
Spokesman 'Ecstatic'

Mr. Benes, the spokesman for the exiles, described himself as "ecstatic."

"The bottom line of this is that it is now time for President Carter and Attorney General Griffin Bell to respond," he said. "It is up to Jimmy Carter to say, 'Yes, I believe in human rights.'"

Throughout the 45-minute press conference, Mr. Castro spoke in generally congenial terms of the Carter administration. But he said improvements in Cuba's relations with the United States depend largely on the lifting of the U.S. economic blockade of the island nation.

Mr. Castro said the blockade continues to be "a knife against Cuba's chest. The United States shouts like the devil when the Arabs impose an oil blockade. Where is the logic in this?"



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Associated Press

FAITHFUL MEMORY — Sen. Edward Kennedy and his two sons, Patrick and Ted, place flowers on the grave of John F. Kennedy at Arlington National Cemetery on the 15th anniversary of the former president's assassination.

A Diplomatic Victory for Western Nations

Unesco Adopts Code Endorsing Free Flow of News

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Nov. 22 (IHT) — Capping eight years of debate, Unesco member countries today adopted by acclamation a declaration on mass media calling for a free flow of information and omitting all Soviet-drafted phrases supporting government control of news coverage.

The outcome marked a diplomatic victory for the United States and other Western countries opposed to any text sanctioning curbs on press freedom.

The final text, which bore little resemblance to the original draft submitted for negotiations four weeks ago, reflected Western governments' amendments. Besides endorsing the free flow of information, it stresses human rights, drops earlier provisions possibly supporting governmental responsibility for the press, and calls for protection of journalists, guarantees of their access to information and freedom to report without censorship or interference.

U.S. Ambassador John Reinhardt said he doubted that reporters and news coverage would be affected practically by the Unesco code, which was "unenforceable in the usual legal sense."

The original text, however, might have enabled governments to "explain and justify" restrictions on local reporting and foreign correspondents, he said.

Other conference sources said that Western diplomacy in Unesco had produced "a remarkable turnaround" on the press code in favor of reporting freedom and against Soviet concepts.

Reflecting the protracted, often bitter controversy in Unesco over the document, Unesco Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow said he had "had doubts and misgivings about [the chances of] arriving at a consensus."

A final split over the issue would have profoundly troubled Unesco's relations with Western member governments, notably a handful of industrial countries which contribute 60 percent of the organization's budget, diplomats said.

At the Unesco general conference today, delegates who had negotiated intensely during the past four weeks, stood and applauded to signify their governments' acceptance of the document. Ratification by the 146 member countries is considered a formality.

The standing ovation — and Unesco officials' unmistakable feeling of relief and impression that their organization has gained a new lease on life — was a striking contrast to the divisive mood and forecasts of national walkouts when the conference opened last month.

The Unesco consensus was a personal political victory for Mr. M'Bow, who reportedly has ambitions to be re-elected Unesco head and then to seek the job of UN secretary-general in two years. He would be the first African to hold the post.

Mr. M'Bow played a key role in settling the dispute over the text. Mr. M'Bow, who was committed to getting a declaration, circulated the final draft which ended a dispute between Western countries, developing nations and the Soviet bloc.

Although some West European countries expressed misgivings about any international covenant, the United States lobbied successfully for their adherence to the final compromise.

Soviet delegates, apparently instructed to avoid an East-West confrontation, voted for the text, which they interpreted to support the Third World's right to a stronger international voice. Soviet delegates indicated that they would carry the battle to approve state control into other Unesco committees.

Among delegates of developing countries, the new U.S.-supported version gained acceptance as it became apparent that no document and no aid plans for the development of their own media would materialize against Western opposition.

Delegates Divided

Delegates were divided about what impact, if any, the decision to settle the media declaration would have on future negotiations over international information in Unesco and in meetings like the conference next year to reallocate the world's radio frequencies.

In the declaration, key provisions support journalists' freedom to report and "fullest possible facilities of access to information" and call for "protection guaranteeing them the best conditions for the exercise of their profession."

To gratify Thrid World countries, the declaration mentions a need for the "establishment of a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the flow of information" — a veiled reference to the new information order sought by developing countries to redress the international dominance of Western media.

Another point in the 11 articles calls on governments to help the developing countries expand and improve their media.

The final compromise concerned a reference to the UN covenant on political rights, which contains provisions subordinating press freedom in conditions which some Western critics found unacceptable. Instead, the final version referred to specific articles of the covenant which Western news organizations and diplomats accepted.

News Analysis

Those MiGs in Cuba: U.S. Aides Divided

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WP) — The Soviet Union has sent less than a squadron of MiG-23 warplanes to Cuba.

This much is agreed upon by officials in the government and hardliners outside it. That is about all they do agree upon.

The breadth of the disagreement was dramatized yesterday as the former head of the Defense Intelligence Agency and the secretary of state exchanged fire on the MiG-23 issue.

Retired Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, who headed the intelligence agency from 1974 to 1976, charged during a press conference sponsored by the American Security Council that the Carter Administration "was covering up the rather dangerous breach of the Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement" banning the deployment of offensive weapons in Cuba. The conservative council favors a tough policy toward Cuba and its Soviet patrons.

That part of the agreement stemming from the Cuban missile crisis of 1962, Gen. Graham said, was breached as far back as July when the U.S. government detected crates of MiG-23s going into Cuba but did not inform Congress or the public.

The administration's next effort, Gen. Graham predicted, "will be to convince Congress and the public that the presence of this aircraft in Cuba is of little consequence;" that its presence on the island does not violate the 1962 agreements.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, when asked about Gen. Graham's coverup charge, said: "It's simply untrue." Administration officials insist they are not yet sure whether the MiG-23s sent to Cuba are the type designed for offensive bombing or for air defense.

The fact is that it really does not make much difference if the MiG-23s turn out to be the versions the Russians use for air defense or the ones tailored for bombing. Bombs could be strapped on either type.

The significant military question is whether Soviet MiG-23s in Cuba pose a threat to the United States. The present force of about 10 MiG-23s, which could fly only about as far from Cuba as Jacksonville, Fla., in a round-trip bombing mission, certainly could not be considered a grave military threat to the United States.

Would Cuban leaders, or their Soviet backers, declare war on the United States with a puny force of fighter bombers that could fly no farther than Florida? Would those leaders risk nuclear incineraton of their countries by dropping tactical nukes on Florida? There are no U.S. missile bases in Florida to attack.

It is true, as Gen. Graham warned, that it is easy for an enemy plane to penetrate the U.S. air defense. It is even easier for a missile to penetrate. The United States and Soviet Union, rightly or wrongly, have opted for offense rather than missile defense in this nuclear age.

Not Armed Camp

All this does not mean that the United States would sit idly by and watch Cuba become an armed camp. But the 10 MiG-23s in Cuba, plus the Soviet Osa class gunboats on the way there, which carry Styx anti-ship missiles with a range of about 20 miles, do not add up to an armed camp.

Gen. Graham conceded at his press conference that Cuba does not intend to attack the United States, whether it has MiG-23s tailored for carrying nuclear bombs or not. So why, at this delicate moment, is the Soviet Union sending MiG-23s into the backyard of the United States?

Apparently no U.S. official knows the answer for sure but it has to be a political reason — not a military one — since going to war simply does not make sense.

Perhaps, in exchange for sending Cuban troops into Africa, the Soviet Union agreed to modernize President Fidel Castro's air force and navy. The United States, to cite a parallel, felt obliged to modernize Taiwan's air force even though Peking worries about this.

Or perhaps Gen. Graham is right in asserting that the Russians are arming Cuba to dramatize the "impotency" of the United States and to test President Carter.

Whatever the reason, MiGs in Cuba today cannot be equated with the missiles the Russians put there in 1962 when the resulting U.S. confrontation had a chance of one in three of leading to all-out war, according to President John F. Kennedy.

Social Security Raises Retirees' Exempt Income

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP) — Americans who retire before age 65 will be able to earn up to $3,480 next year without losing any Social Security benefits, the government says.

That is an increase of $240 from what they may earn this year.

Workers aged 65 to 72 will be able to earn $4,500 next year before starting to lose Social Security benefits. That is $500 more than they may earn this year.

A retiree loses a dollar in benefits for each two dollars earned above the exempt amounts. There is no limit on earnings for those 72 and older.

The Social Security administration said yesterday that the higher limits will allow 1.5 million persons under 72 to draw an additional $300 million in benefits.

Peanut Business Reappraised

Carter Back Property Tax On Georgia Put at $1,445

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (WP) — Sumter County, Ga., tax officials have billed President Carter $1,445 for back property taxes and interest as a result of a reappraisal of the Carter family's peanut business, White House officials said yesterday.

The reappraisal, according to documents released yesterday at the White House and in Sumter County, found that property owned by the peanut warehouse was undervalued in 1975 by $88,500, on which $700 in back taxes and $121 in interest is owed. In 1976, the reappraisal found, the property was undervalued by $167,800, on which $1,393 in back taxes and $116 in interest is owed.

In all, the warehouse business owes $2,330 in back taxes and interest. The president's share of the $2,330 tax bill is $1,445. The remainder is owed by Mr. Carter's brother, Billy, and his mother, Lillian, who are partners in the business.

White House officials said Mr. Carter had not yet paid the $1,445 but would do so soon. However, because he will be able to deduct the additional property taxes from this year's federal income taxes, he will get nearly half of the $1,445 back, leaving him a net cost of $745.

Mr. Carter requested the reappraisal, and agreed to abide by its findings, after ABC News reported last month that the president's federal income-tax returns and his Sumter County property-tax records showed discrepancies in the value of some warehouse equipment.

According to the ABC report, Mr. Carter claimed investment tax credits — reducing his federal income taxes — in 1975 and 1976 for the purchase of slightly more than $1 million in new equipment for the warehouse. But in those same years, ABC said, the new equipment was valued in Sumter County for property-tax purposes at $425,000.

The ABC report suggested that the president either had overstated the cost of the equipment, in order to obtain a larger investment tax credit from the federal government, or had undervalued it when reporting it to local officials, in order to reduce his property taxes.

White House officials, noting that Mr. Carter's federal income-tax returns for those years had been audited and approved by the Internal Revenue Service, then requested the re-appraisal of the president's local property taxes.

Factors Cited

Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said the undervaluation resulted from a number of factors. For 1975 taxes, he said, the warehouse had supplied county officials with an extensive list of new equipment purchased that year, listing the cost of some of the items but omitting cost figures for others. In calculating the value of the warehouse's holdings, Mr. Powell said, county officials apparently had added up only the cost figures supplied to them.

Mr. Powell said yesterday that he assumed the cost figures had not been available for some of the equipment when the tax declaration was filed.

He said the undervaluation also occurred because the value of some construction work done at the warehouse was not originally included in the calculations and that, as an "oversight," Billy Carter had not reported to local officials that the warehouse owned a number of unlicensed vehicles.

At the time, Billy Carter was in charge of the family business and his brother was campaigning full time for the presidency.

Vance Says U.S. Hopes Canada Remains United

OTTAWA, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, making a rare comment by a U.S. leader on the issue of Quebec independence, said that the United States hopes that Canada will remain united.

Mr. Vance was speaking at a banquet last night in his honor after arriving here for a 24-hour visit to discuss differences between the two allies. He said all Americans followed with sympathy the national unity debate over the pledge by Quebec's government to pursue secession from the 111-year-old Canadian Confederation.

"All of us hope that this great, rich country will remain united," he said, adding that the decision was one which Canadians must take for themselves.

President Carter has voiced similar views in the past, but U.S. leaders generally have tended to steer clear of the Quebec dispute, in which the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau is resisting the Quebec government's demands for autonomy.

Flood Damage High in Vietnam

ROME, Nov. 22 (AP) — Vietnam is still struggling against one of the country's worst natural disasters seven weeks after a typhoon made the Mekong river overflow and flood 500,000 hectares of the best rice land in the south, travelers reported yesterday.

Officials of the UN-affiliated World Food Program who recently returned to Rome from an inspection tour said most of the area's flooded early in October were still under water. It was the 15th typhoon of the year.

More than 4 million of Vietnam's population of 50 million were affected. About 3 million tons of cereals, mainly rice, were destroyed nearly and the country's food deficit for this year has tripled from an estimated 1.5 million to 4.5 million tons.

Goal on Sterilization Is Declining in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Less than a fourth of the number of Indians that the government hopes will be voluntarily sterilized to check population growth are actually undergoing the operations, it was announced today.

The government said in a statement to Parliament that its target for April through next March was 4 million sterilizations, which would be a 2.3 million from between April through Oct. 31. The actual number performed, according to provisional figures, was 528,000.

Polish Deputies in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22 (AP) — A nine-member Polish parliamentary delegation, led by speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, arrived here yesterday for a six-day official visit.

Pilot in Philippines Sentenced to Death

ZAMBOANGA CITY, Philippines, Nov. 22 (AP) — A six-man military court today sentenced a Filipino commercial pilot to death for killing 7 of his passengers and wounding 11 during a flight over the southern Philippines last year.

Ernesto Abuloc, 42, had pleaded guilty to charges of multiple homicide. He was flying a DC-3 with 41 persons aboard on March 31 of last year, when he grabbed an automatic rifle and started firing at his passengers. He had planned to rob his victims.

SST Run to N.Y. Enters 2d Year

LONDON, Nov. 22 (UPI) — British Airways has estimated that more than 62,000 passengers have flown the Concorde between New York and London since the airline began regular supersonic service on the route a year ago today.

Flight BA-171 left London's Heathrow Airport today piloted by the man who flew the first British Airways Concorde run to New York on Nov. 22 of last year — the same day Air France began Concorde flights between New York and Paris.

Today's BA-171 flight was the 814th for a British Airways Concorde between London and New York since the service began.

Giscard Urges A Confederation

PARIS, Nov. 22 (IHT) — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing called yesterday for the creation of a confederated Europe, warning that a federation would be under the excessive political influence of the United States.

Replying to questions during a press conference, the French president also said that the powers of the European Assembly to be elected next year through universal suffrage should not be increased beyond the current limits set by the Treaty of Rome "until the European confederation is fully organized."

Referring to internal French politics, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that Prime Minister Raymond Barre was following "the only possible policy for France" and that he was one of the best prime ministers that the country has had in a long time.

Navon Hospitalized

JERUSALEM, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Israeli President Yitzhak Navon, 57, was admitted to Hadassah Hospital today for tests to check for kidney stones, his office said.

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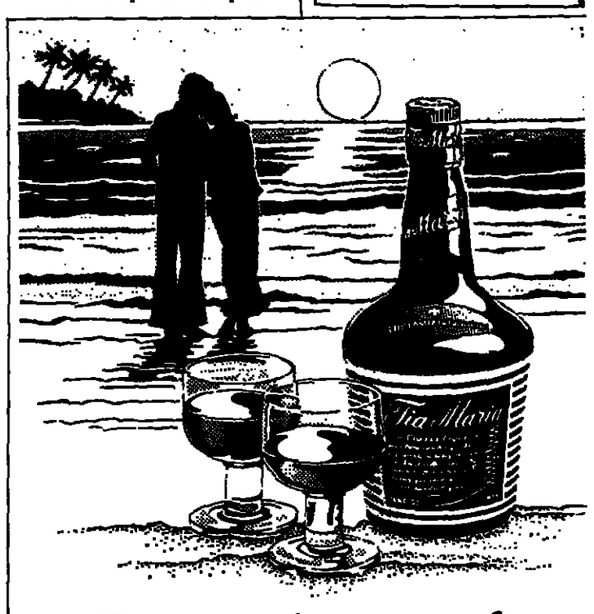

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Tia Maria

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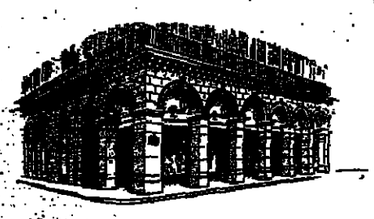
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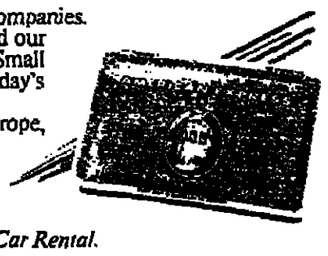
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'A Very Frightened Man'

Son Terms Cult Chief Paranoid, Fanatical

By Jon Nordheimer

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Nov. 22 (NYT) — James Jones, the cult leader who died along with 408 of his U.S. followers in a mass suicide rite in the Guyanese jungle, was described by his surviving son yesterday as a fanatic in ill health who had become paranoiac in recent years.

"I can almost say I hate this man because he has destroyed everything I've worked for," said Stephan Jones, 19, who has spent his entire life within the cult called People's Temple.

The young man's mother and half-brothers all died in the ritual, which took place after several cult members had killed Rep. Leo Ryan and four Americans. The son said he escaped being caught up in the suicide because he had traveled to Georgetown with the commune's basketball team for games in the Guyanese capital.

At a news conference he said the commune members had been drilled by his father in drinking what he said was a deadly poison but proved harmless after they had swallowed it.

"I never took them seriously," the son said about these practice sessions, adding that he could not bring himself to believe that nearly half of the members had voluntarily ended their lives.

"There was no way it could be suicide," he said. "They had to be forced." Yet, when he struggled to explain the mass suicide, he speculated that it might have been an act of blind faith.

"I would never say there was any kind of brainwashing," he said. He agreed that the commune members might have swallowed the poisonous drink without being convinced that it was genuine.

In the end he came back to the explanation deemed most reasonable here — that his father had convinced his followers that the slaying of the visitors at Port Kaituma airstrip meant the commune would be destroyed.

The younger Jones indicated that there had been growing dissension with his father's leadership, which he characterized as being mostly "bravado and show," attributable to failing health and dependence on drugs. James Jones said he had a heart condition and various ailments, according to the son, and had become dependent on drugs prescribed by a commune physician.

"He claimed he was afraid of nothing, which I know was bull," the son said. "My father was a very frightened man. He claimed he didn't have an ego, and the opposite was true. He had one of the biggest egos I ever saw in my life."

The commune became a reflection of his father's frightened visions, the son said. On the one hand, he said, "so many beautiful things" were being produced by hard work. On the other, his father and his inner circle overreacted to wild fantasies of oppressive enemies on the outside.

The son said some ugly things had happened at Jonestown. It was possible, he said, that children were disciplined by tying a rope around their bodies and throwing them into a deep well. He also thought possible that unruly teen-agers or runaways had been placed in "intensive care" and treated with drugs. But he said he knew nothing of locking children in a packing crate for long periods to discipline them or of rumors that the commune had created an assassination squad among the younger men.

Mr. Jones is being detained with 45 commune members at the cult's Georgetown headquarters, where four others — two young women and two children — had their throats slit on Saturday night.

Another cult member, Paula Adams, 29, of Lucaya, Calif., said she had fallen out of favor last winter after four years in the commune and had been ordered transferred to the Georgetown office. "I had questioned too many things," she said. "I was not trusted."

When she moved to Georgetown she was not permitted to take her 2-year-old child with her. "Loved ones were always left in the interior when a cult member was sent to Georgetown," she said, because Mr. Jones was thus assured that those absent would return.

"Were the children hostages?" she was asked.

"Yes," she said.

"And where is your baby now?" a reporter asked.

Her voice failed her. "I don't know," she said at last. "I don't know."

Associated Press

Stephan Jones, second from right, son of cult leader, James Jones, tells news conference in Georgetown, Guyana, that his father was in poor health and dependent on drugs. With him are members of the People's Temple. From left: Deborah Touchette, Paula Adams and Lee Ingram.

Commune Was Outwardly Calm

(Continued from Page 1)

Temple was a religious movement and he looked to Mr. Lane and Mr. Garry for a moment before answering.

"Yes, very much," he said. But then he said he was a Marxist, too, "in the sense that I believe in living together, sharing work, goods and services."

I was sitting right next to Mr. Jones and I remembered something Grace Stoen, a former People's Temple member by whom Mr. Jones claimed to have fathered a son, had told me. She said Mr. Jones, for all his insistence that he was a caring, unselfish man, was in fact incredibly vain and power hungry.

"Just look at his sideburns," she said. "He fills them with eye liner." I was curious. It was true.

Suddenly, as I was staring at Mr. Jones's sideburns, his demeanor changed. I didn't hear the question he had just been asked, but the answer, I thought, was revealing: "Threat, threat, threat of extinction," he raged. "I wish I wasn't born, at times. I understand hate, love and hate. They are very close."

"They can have me," he said. "In many ways I feel like I'm dying. I've never felt this way before."

Someone asked Mr. Jones about the beatings that reportedly took place at Jonestown, about the black box that residents were said to be placed in for days at a time when they did something Mr. Jones did not like, about the endless sermons he preached that kept his people, even the aged, up until 2 or 3 in the morning even though they had to rise at 6 a.m. to begin work.

Another Rage

This prompted another rage and I almost felt sorry for the man. He was obviously sick and some of what he said seemed incoherent.

"I do not believe in violence," he said. "Violence corrupts. And then they say I want power. What kind of power do I have walking down the path talking to little old seniors?"

"I hate power," he continued, his rage growing. "I hate money. The only thing I wish now that I was never born. All I want is peace. I'm not worried about my image. If we could just stop it, stop this fighting. But if we don't, I don't know what's going to happen to 1,200 lives here."

The music had ended. The interview had ended. Except for Rep. Ryan, his aides, Mr. Lane, Mr. Garry and a representative of the Guyanese government, the rest of us were soon on our way back to Port Kaituma, where Mr. Jones had arranged for us to sleep on the floor of a discotheque.

It was the last place Don Harris and Robert Brown of NBC, and Gregory Robinson, a photographer for the San Francisco Examiner, would sleep. They would die the next afternoon.

That night, we were sitting around having a drink when a local policeman came to the discotheque. He sought us out and told us some things, one of which was particularly interesting. He said he knew for sure that there was at least one gun in Jonesville, an automatic rifle, that had been registered with the Guyanese government.

'Bold-Faced Lie'

Don Harris asked Mr. Jones about the gun in an interview that he taped when we returned to Jonestown the next morning.

"A bold-faced lie!" Mr. Jones thundered. "It seems like we are defeated by lies."

Mr. Jones said he believed there was a conspiracy against him and against the People's Temple, a conspiracy that he blamed for a number of lawsuits that he said prevented him from returning to the United States.

"I wish somebody had shot me dead," he said again. "Now, we're substituting media smear for assassinations."

Suddenly, the word came that several families had decided to leave with Rep. Ryan. People were gathering. Tension, for the first time, was so apparent that it could be felt.

Circumstances were pressing in. Facts were beginning to overcome Mr. Jones's denials as fast as he could make them. Don Harris was throwing questions at Mr. Jones, hard questions that events were making even harder to answer.

"The more that leave, the less responsibility we have," Mr. Jones was saying after denying that any one wanted to leave the idyllic life Jonestown offered. "Who in the hell wants people?"

Mr. Harris returned to the question of guns at Jonestown.

'I'm Defeated'

"This is rubbish. I'm defeated," Mr. Jones said, clearly near the breaking point. "I might as well die. The guns have never been used to intimidate people. Anyone is free to come and go.

"The only thing I feel is that every time they go, they lie. What I thought was keeping them here was the fear of the ghetto, alienation, the fear of industrialized society. I must have failed somehow.

"I want to hug them before they leave," he said as events were quickly moving beyond his control. More people wanted to go. "I will let them. But they will try to destroy us. They'll try. They always lie when they leave."

People were crying. Families were divided with some members wanting to go but others not, fearing they could not.

Al Simon packed up his three kids and wanted to leave. As we were walking back to the dump truck for the final trip to Port Kaituma airstrip, Mr. Simon's wife began screaming.

"No, no, no," she screamed. Someone whispered to her: "Don't worry, we're going to take care of everything."

Rep. Ryan returned to the pavilion to see about the custody problem. We went to the truck. A few minutes later, as we waited, we heard a commotion. The newsmen ran to the pavilion but were stopped by security men.

Mr. Harris was allowed in as our representative. He came back to say that someone had tried to kill Rep. Ryan.

Suddenly, the congressman emerged and walked toward the truck. His clothes were covered with blood. The other man had been cut by his own knife as Mr. Lane and others wrestled with him to save Rep. Ryan.

Rep. Ryan was alright. But the violence had started. It was about 3 p.m. Saturday. Within 3 1½ hours, three gunmen would attack us as we tried to board chartered aircraft and then, in a final act of desperation, Mr. Jones would order the mass suicide his people had rehearsed many times before.

Stephan Jones, 19, who was in Georgetown when the suicides took place, said yesterday that his father had gone crazy and that Jonestown had reflected his paranoia. But Mr. Jones said his father's dream of a socialist unity was still valid, that it had proved that socialism could work.

Asked if Jonestown had not been an experiment in fascism — with its armed guards and other means of preventing people from leaving — rather than an experiment in socialism, Mr. Jones replied: "My father was the fascist. Jonestown was, and still could be, beautiful."

U.S. Police Fear More Violence Among Cultists

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 22 (WP) — Although the People's Temple cult seems to have been obliterated in the deaths of more than 400 of its members in Guyana last weekend, former temple members and some Bay area law enforcement agencies believe that more violence is possible.

Only hours after the mass suicide of the sect's members in Jonestown, Guyana, on Saturday, an anonymous caller threatened to kill Will Holsinger, one of Rep. Leo Ryan's staff members who has participated in the investigation of the cult. FBI agents, investigating the possibility of a U.S.-based conspiracy behind Rep. Ryan's murder, have been ordered to investigate the threat against Mr. Holsinger.

Berkeley police have been guarding former members of the sect who run a halfway house for ex-cultists, the Human Freedom Center.

In addition, San Francisco police have been assigned to protect former cult members and their families after reports of a "hit list" maintained by the sect's leader, James Jones. According to former members of the church, those on the list were to be killed in the event that something happened to Mr. Jones or the People's Temple.

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Alleged Leader In Abduction of Empain Caught

PARIS, Nov. 22 (AP) — Francois Caillol, alleged ringleader of the gang that kidnapped Baron Edouard-Jean Empain and held him hooded and chained for nine weeks, was arrested here last night.

The police said Caillol, 37, was picked up as he arrived at an apartment where another alleged leading member of the gang, Georges Bertoncini, was captured earlier yesterday.

Bertoncini had been arrested in Lisbon June 10 but later escaped. Caillol's brother, Alain, was arrested in a shoot-out with the police March 24 when they closed in as the ransom of 40 million francs (about $8 million) for the baron was supposedly being handed over.

Alain agreed after police interrogation to telephone the gang, telling them to release Baron Empain, who was freed two days later. During his captivity, the gang had cut off the tip of his little finger and sent it to his family with a ransom demand.

FBI Finds Dynamite, Holds 3 Men in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP) — The FBI arrested three Yugoslavs in connection with a dynamite cache found in a Manhattan parking garage early today.

Police said that the bomb squad removed 13 sticks of dynamite from a garage near the Hudson River. The FBI said that the men, all three Serbs, will be arraigned today in federal court.

Locust Swarms Termed Plague In Asia, Africa

ROME, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Locust infestations in the desert regions of Africa and southwest Asia have reached plague proportions and will resist all possible eradication efforts for at least another year, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization reported today.

The FAO said that if not stopped, the locusts could sweep from the Himalayas in Asia to the Atlantic coast of Africa. The most seriously affected areas are the Sudan, the Horn of Africa and the coastal areas of the Red Sea, the FAO said.

The report said that the plague began after 16 years of dormancy by the locusts and despite the application of more than 2,400 tons of insecticides in 10 countries this year.

The FAO said eradication efforts had been hampered during the past year because of warfare in northern Ethiopia and the Horn of Africa.

Soldiers Fire On Protesters in Tehran Bazaar

TEHRAN, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Iran moved tanks into the streets of the capital for the first time in 11 days today after a demonstration in the bazaar during which troops opened fire.

One of the approximately 200 demonstrators in the bazaar was reported shot in the leg. Witnesses said the demonstrators were shouting slogans against Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and the premier, Gen. Gholam Reza Azhari, and in favor of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the exiled Iranian religious leader who has been demanding the shah's abdication.

In Parliament, Gen. Azhari won a 191-to-27 vote of confidence for his 16-day-old regime. There were six abstentions. In a speech, Gen. Azhari said some elements had infiltrated peaceful demonstrations with the aim of overthrowing the government and "even destroying the nation."

There were also reports today of clashes between demonstrators and troops in the northeast holy city of Mashhad and at Shiraz in the south.

U.K. Gets Bids For Oil Drilling

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — Nearly 100 oil companies have replied to the British government's latest offer of concessions to drill for oil in the North Sea, Energy Secretary Anthony Benn has announced.

A total of 55 applications involving nearly 100 companies have been submitted for the 46 parcels where drilling is being invited, Mr. Benn said. But he said Exxon, the world's largest oil company, did not apply, and Shell, an important North Sea operator, applied to drill only in one small area.

The British government has said it will increase state control of offshore oil development and increase the petroleum-revenue tax.

Tunisia Seizes Two Sicilian Fishing Boats

MAZARA DEL VALLO, Sicily, Nov. 22 (AP) — Tunisian gunboats intercepted two Sicilian fishing boats and forced them into a Tunisian port, the captain of another fishing boat said today.

The captain told port authorities that he saw the Tunisian boats intercept the Michele Asaro, based here, with a crew of nine, and the Platone, with 11 men aboard, 40 miles south of Lampedusa Island.

Tunisian maritime authorities said the boats were intercepted off the Tunisian coast and their captains charged with violating Tunisia's territorial waters.

Last week Tunisian authorities released five fishing boats and their crews from the Mazara del Vallo fleet — Italy's most important — after holding them for a month and a half.

Lower Slopes Bare At Swiss Ski Resort

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — St. Moritz, one of Switzerland's biggest winter resorts, today advised ski beginners to cancel early season courses due to start Saturday because of the lack of snow on the lower slopes.

Advanced skiers will be able to take lessons on the upper slopes, but conditions there are too difficult for learners, the tourist office said.

Development Funds Diverted

Zambia Prepares Arms Buildup

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Nov. 22 (WP) — President Kenneth Kaunda has announced that Zambia is planning to divert funds earmarked for development projects to the purchase of new arms as a result of the recent Rhodesian raids on this central African country.

The Zambian decision is the latest indication of the steadily increasing militarization of Southern Africa as a result of the escalating Rhodesia war and is a good example of its cost to development in neighboring front-line nations.

The Zambian press, in reporting Mr. Kaunda's announcement yesterday, gave no indication where the arms will come from or how much the government will spend on its new military buildup. Zambia is now virtually bankrupt and it was not clear where the money for arms will come from unless it involves a long-term loan.

There was immediate and intense speculation that an Eastern Bloc country might be providing the arms, as President Kaunda was reported as saying he had been empowered by the ruling party "to look elsewhere" for military assistance than to the traditional providers of arms to Zambia.

Repeated Hints

In addition, the strongly pro-Western Zambian leader has repeatedly hinted he might have to turn to the East for assistance if Rhodesia began attacking black nationalist guerrilla camps in this country as it has been doing in Mozambique for the past two years.

Both Mozambique and Tanzania already have turned to the Soviet Union to bolster their defenses against the Rhodesian threat.

Earlier this fall, the Zambian secretary of state for defense, Grey Zulu, made a trip to China that already is providing this country with considerable economic and some military assistance.

In the wake of the Rhodesian attacks, Britain is rushing to Zambia $20 million worth of defense equipment, including ground-to-air Tigercat missiles and anti-aircraft guns, primarily to enable Zambia to defend the capital city of Lusaka. But this is being provided on a grant basis.

During his visit to the United States last May, President Kaunda discussed the possibility of obtaining arms from the United States. But it was recently learned in Washington that the Carter administration has decided against sending arms to Zambia for fear of arousing opposition in Congress that might also endanger other military-assistance programs in Africa.

Mr. Kaunda's decision to undertake an arms buildup came against a background of intense discontent within the army and the general Zambian public over the government's inability to prevent Rhodesian aircraft, including comparatively slow-moving helicopters, from raiding deep into the country.

Rhodesian jets bombed one nationalist camp Oct. 19 just 12 miles north of Lusaka, killing more than 230 persons and wounding more than 600 others. The raiding Rhodesian forces also took over total control of Lusaka's international airport and of the Zambian air force base at Mumbwa without firing a shot.

President Kaunda has defended the Zambian armed forces by pointing out that the government had deliberately avoided spending large sums of money on the military in favor of economic development.

Small Army

Zambia has an army of only 7,000 and an air force with just 18 combat aircraft, according to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies. However, those figures do not include a squadron of Chinese-provided MiGs that Zambia is reported to have added recently to its small air force.

President Kaunda now appears to be preparing the Zambian public for a sharp departure from his past practice of keeping military spending minimal, pointing out at the same time what it will cost this bankrupt country in other sectors.

"The money we have to spend on hospitals and schools will unfortunately have to be spent on these weapons," he was quoted by the Zambian press as saying at a political rally Monday in southeastern Zambia.

The Zambian leader is facing an election early next month and it was not immediately clear whether his decision to transfer funds from economic and social-development projects to a military buildup would help or hurt him in what is becoming something of an uphill battle for his own re-election.

But it is widely believed that Kaunda has just as many problems now with the military as with the electorate as a result of the Rhodesian attacks and the armed forces' humiliation at being totally unable to defend the country.

Many U.S. Waste Disposal Sites May Pose Serious Health Risks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (NYT) — The Environmental Protection Agency said yesterday that it assumed there were at least 638 disposal sites in the United States that may contain hazardous wastes harmful to the public's health.

The agency did not identify these sites, saying they had been located on the basis of file surveys, though most of them were already known to state and local environmental protection departments.

The agency listed an additional 103 waste sites on which it said some federal or state action had been taken. These included the Love Canal and Hyde Park landfill sites in Niagara Falls, N.Y., where the Hooker Chemical Corp. had dumped hazardous wastes, as well as the Kin-Buc landfill in Middlesex County, N.J.

The EPA estimated that between 30 and 40 million tons of hazardous wastes were being produced in the United States each year. More than 80 percent of these were being disposed of in ways that would not meet forthcoming disposal standards, the agency said.

"This preliminary survey indicates that thousands of potentially dangerous chemical dump sites exist throughout this country and for decades we have been disposing of these chemicals without adequate safeguards," the EPA administrator, Douglas Costle, said.

He noted that his agency is developing a hazardous waste disposal system to track hazardous waste and insure they are disposed of safely.

But in many cases the offending dumpers at sites now abandoned did not have the funds to clean them up, he said. He also complained that the agency's authority to force action on inactive sites was quite limited and that many states had more authority that the federal government to deal with these problems.

Blow to the 5% Limit

U.K. Ford Workers Win A 17% Increase in Wages

LONDON, Nov. 22 (UPI) — The 57,000 workers of the U.S.-owned Ford plants throughout Britain voted overwhelmingly today to end a nine-week strike estimated to have cost the company more than £450 million (about $900 million) in lost production.

They voted during meetings by show of hands to accept a pay hike of a little under 17 per cent — more than three times the 5 per cent anti-inflation ceiling set by Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government for all pay boosts in the next 12 months.

The government has warned it will apply "sanctions" against Ford and any other major company breaking the pay limit. In the case of Ford these were likely to involve ending government contracts worth millions of pounds to buy Ford products.

But, despite warnings of sanctions, unions in other industries have filed pay demands of 40 to 45 per cent and threatened crippling strikes if these are not met.

In addition to a production loss of 100,000 vehicles to the company the two main Ford unions — the Transport and General Workers and the Engineering Workers — have paid out more than £3 million (about $6 million) in strike pay.

The company initially offered a 5-percent raise. The workers at once walked out and shut down all the plants. The unions originally had demanded about a boost of 27 per cent.

The company increased its offer during weeks of on-again-off-again negotiations to the 17 per cent finally accepted by the workers.

This hike will add £12 (about $24) a week to the earnings of a production worker, including an average of four hours overtime a week. It will boost weekly pay to £101 (about $200).

The company earlier had made 5 per cent of the overall package dependent on employees working a full 35-hour week without wildcat walkouts or failure to show up on time for work. But the unions rejected this condition and management finally withdrew it.

The chief union negotiator, Ron Todd, recommending that workers accept the package, said: "We believe we have reached the end of the road. We believe we have achieved a significant improvement in the company's offer. We are not satisfied with the agreement but believe it was the best available."

Dr. F. Tricomi, Sound Barrier's Discoverer, Dies

TURIN, Italy, Nov. 21 (Reuters) — Prof. Francesco Giacomo Tricomi, 81, the mathematician known as "the father of the sound barrier" died here today.

Prof. Trimomi was renowned for his theoretical work on what happens when an aircraft exceeds the speed of sound, causing a sonic boom. He himself failed to realize exactly what he had discovered at the time.

He produced a theory of mixed equations in 1923, but not until 10 years later did a Russian mathematician recognize its fundamental importance to aerodynamics.

Born in Naples in 1897, Dr. Tricomi became a professor at 28 and after a year in Florence spent the rest of his working life in Turin. He retired in 1967.

13 Thais Killed In Mine Blast

BANGKOK, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Thirteen Thais riding in an Army truck were killed yesterday when terrorists believed to be based in Cambodia triggered a mine near the border, the police said today.

Eight soldiers and five civilians were killed in the truck, which was blown up less than two miles from the Cambodian border. The truck's driver was seriously wounded.

The soldiers had finished a tour of border duty and were returning to a rear base, along with the five civilians who had hitched a ride. The police said that Communist rebels hidden beside the road triggered the mine as the truck passed.

Lisbon Cabinet Of Technocrats Takes Office

LISBON, Nov. 22 (UPI) — President Antonio Ramalho Eanes today swore in a new Cabinet of technocrats — the tenth and "most conservative" since the 1974 revolution.

Premier Carlos Mota Pinto, 42, promised austerity, law and order. "The nation must learn to produce and to live with what it produces," he said. "We can not continue to spend our meager hard currency reserves for unnecessary things."

Gen. Eanes appointed Mr. Mota Pinto, who is not aligned with any party, when the Socialists and conservatives toppled the outgoing nonpartisan Cabinet of Premier Alfredo Nobre da Costa on Sept. 14 and the parties failed to seek a ruling combination among themselves.

The 14-man Cabinet, drawn entirely from outside party ranks, and widely considered to be a tough, pragmatic team, included six lawyers, two economists, two military, three engineers and an agronomist.

Oil Talks in Baghdad

BEIRUT, Nov. 22 (UPI) — United Arab Emirates Oil Minister Maneh Said Oteiba today met government officials in Baghdad to discuss oil policy matters, the Iraqi news agency said.

AUCTION SALES IN VERSAILLES (France)
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هكذا من الأصل

As Debate Grows Among China's Leaders

New Political Commissar Rules in Peking

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Nov. 22 (NYT) — A new chief political commissar has been named for the Peking military region, it was disclosed today, a move that may be connected to the growing political debate in China.

The new first political commissar of Peking is Chin Chi-wei, a veteran army officer purged in the Cultural Revolution. Mr. Chin, 67, is a longtime associate of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, the driving force behind China's economic development program.

Mr. Chin replaces Chi Teng-kuei, a deputy premier and member of the Politburo who rose to power in the Cultural Revolution. It was not immediately clear what effect the loss of the post will have on Mr. Chin since he has not been publicly identified as holding the job in three years and may not have been exercising more than nominal authority for some time.

Nevertheless, the disclosure of the switch now, at a time when Mr. Teng and his followers have been exerting increasing pressure to downgrade the legacy of Mao and oust some remaining officials connected to him, appears as an important move. Analysts here believe the new appointment, in fact, may indicate that Mr. Teng's group has finally outmaneuvered its adversaries in gaining control of the Peking military region.

Veiled Attack

The commander of the Peking area — who is normally superior to the political commissar — is Chen Hsi-lien. But Mr. Chen has been under veiled attack for several months for alleged ties to China's disgraced radicals and his part in breaking up the large anti-government demonstration in Peking's Tienanmen Square in April, 1976.

Chinese Communist sources said that Mr. Chen now is confining his activities to overseeing sports in China, a relatively powerless job if this is so, Mr. Chin may assume real authority over the Peking command.

Such a development, in turn, may have consequences for Hua Kuo-feng, the chairman of the Chinese Communist party. For Mr. Hua, like Mr. Chen, the Peking commander, and Mr. Chi, the former commissar, was also a beneficiary of the Cultural Revolution, rising to power in Peking as a result of it.

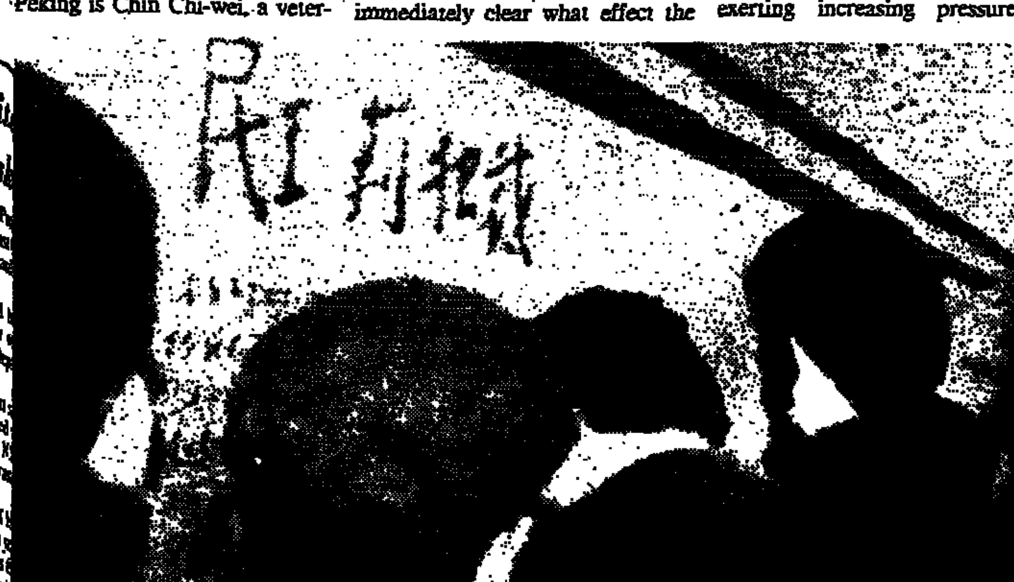
In the past analysts have roughtly linked the three men as sharing common interests. Until the past week most Western and Chinese analysts had thought that while Mr. Teng was the real decision maker in China, he was content to allow Mr. Hua to be chairman and premier and not dredge up Mr. Hua's role in the Cultural Revolution or the events of 1976 when Mr. Teng was purged for a second time.

However, a new series of wall posters and articles in the press obliquely criticizing Mao and Mr. Hua have raised doubts about this interpretation. The analysts consequently are now uncertain about how far Mr. Teng may push the campaign and how Mr. Hua is reacting.

The disclosure of Mr. Chin's appointment as political commissar occurred, as often in China, in indirect fashion. It was revealed in a dispatch by the Chinese news agency about a new play celebrating the Tienanmen incident.

The agency said Mr. Chin, as Peking's first political commissar, had gone to Shanghai earlier this month where he had picked up a copy of the new play, titled "Where the Silence Is," and brought it back to Peking to be performed by his troops.

So far, while the Peking party committee has termed the Tienanmen demonstration revolutionary, the Politburo has yet to comment, suggesting it is still divided on the subject.



Associated Press

Chinese read a poster in Peking Tuesday attacking Mao as a fascist dictator. Other wall literature suggests that the new party chief, Hua Kuo-feng, may be facing serious political dissent.

Poland: Unease at Prospect of Papal Visit

By Paul Hofmann

WARSAW (NYT) — The Communist leadership here appears to be resigned to the prospect of a visit by Pope John Paul II to his homeland, but it hardly conceals its lack of enthusiasm and would, at the least, want him to stay away from Warsaw.

No official will say this in so many words. But the unmistakable official mood is one of uneasy acquiescence in an event that is considered inevitable and maybe unpleasant, and a desire to avoid further complications such as a church triumph in the Polish capital in full view of the Soviet Embassy and Western observers.

"Wherever the pope may go, to his native Cracow region or to the shrine of Czestochowa, several million Poles will be on their knees," a former member of the Communist party Central Committee said the other day.

The veteran Communist, an intellectual, went on: "I am a Marxist and a religious agnostic. But when I heard that, for the first time in history, a Pole had become head of the church, I felt proud and happy. Yet Pope John Paul will cause trouble here."

The Polish minister of religious denominations, Kazimierz Kakol, was asked in an interview whether he, too, expected trouble because the first non-Italian Pope in 455 years was Polish. He replied: "Of course there are problems. They aren't new to our society. We have to answer the question of how believers and nonbelievers can coexist in our Socialist state."

Mr. Kakol, who for years dealt with Pope John Paul when he was the archbishop of Cracow as Cardinal Karol Wojtyla, conceded that "the great majority" of Poland's 35 million people were devout Roman Catholics.

He noted that the Polish situation — a Communist power center facing a majority of the population that looks to the church for guidance — was unique. "It exists in no other socialist country."

Mr. Kakol expressed the hope that the church in Poland would not become more militant under a Polish pope. State-church confrontations, he said, were a thing of the past, and relations were now "positive and satisfactory."

But the Roman Catholic primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, restated old church grievances recently when he demanded in an address in Lublin that the government "pension off" its censors and permit religious views to be aired by the mass media.

The evening before, several thousand Poles had gathered in Cardinal Wyszynski's cathedral before walking to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the center of Warsaw to stage an unauthorized but tacitly tolerated nationalistic demonstration. It marked the 60th anniversary of the restoration of Polish sovereignty.

Thus, Polish nationalism and diverse ideological and cultural currents opposed to the Communist system are seeking shelter in a church that has become stronger with the elevation to the papacy of one of its leaders.

Nevertheless, Western diplomats here say they detect signs that the new pope is having a moderating influence on the Polish church. "The former cardinal archbishop of Cracow was always an eminent realist who knew exactly how far he could go," a European ambassador said.

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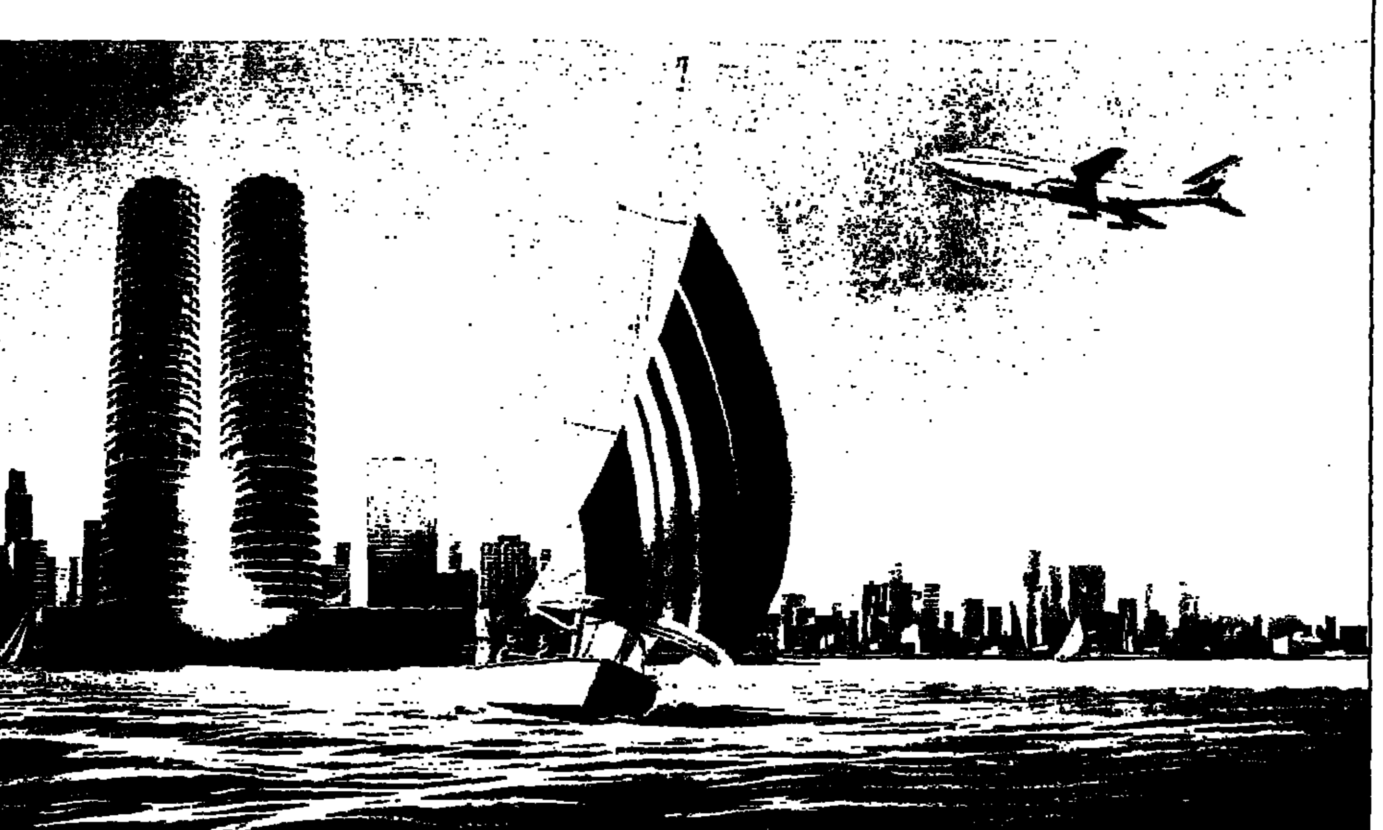

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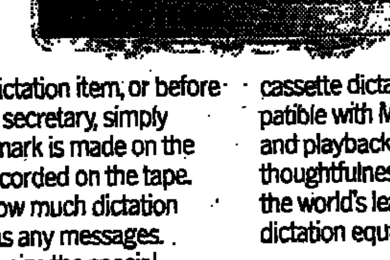

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Thursday, November 23, 1978

Unwasted Thanksgiving

Thanksgiving of 1978 finds the world still here, still beset by treacherous preoccupations, still stumbling and searching for peace and self-esteem. In the United States, the Thanksgiving sermons will express gratitude as they should, for the gifts of a Providence which has blessed the country with material ease, and among those gifts is the time and opportunity to say so.

But with material ease goes a recognized want of spiritual satisfaction. We cannot think we are a people especially destined to receive what we have been given, or what we have taken. The pilgrims who celebrated the first Thanksgiving in the harsh setting of Massachusetts Bay were far closer to the hungry and the insecure in other parts of the world, threatened daily by disaster, than they are to us.

So it is only with concern for those whose stomachs are not filled today that we can properly enjoy that part of nature we have been able to convert to our own use. The 20th century has taught its children much. But there is nevertheless one lesson we have learned, the lesson of human brotherhood, which will not let us sit down to a laden table without a thought of those whose table is not laden, or who will never see such a sight for one year's end to another.

This does not mean we deserve to feel guilty or unworthy so long as we believe that others are equally worthy too. If we know how to reap plenteously, it follows in the simplest of ways that we must show others how to sow plenteously. This is the thought that should come to us when we get bored by hearing about world hunger campaigns or when we make the easy assumptions that the waste and corruption that seem to go hand in hand with the relief of misery are inevitable political realities. For nothing that is purely given can be truly wasted.

And now, cousins and friends, light meat or dark?

Abiding by Camp David

Is it now safe to hope that Israel and Egypt can go ahead and conclude a peace treaty? That would seem to follow from Israel's decision to accept the U.S.-sponsored draft that it rejected four weeks ago. At that time, the preamble's "linkage" between an Egyptian-Israeli treaty and negotiations on West Bank-Gaza autonomy seemed to some Israeli cabinet ministers too explicit. In fact, the language reflected precisely the careful ambiguity of the Camp David accords; it balanced off Egypt's need to assure its Arab allies that it was not bargaining for itself alone and the Israelis' need for assurance that, as President Carter said, they "retain an option on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza."

* * *

Only when Egypt, responding to the Israeli Cabinet, countered with its own unacceptable departures from the Camp David accords — a demand for a timetable for West Bank and Gaza autonomy and for an Egyptian presence in Gaza — did the Israelis realize they had overstepped. They now wish to turn back the clock to the U.S. draft. President Sadat, we trust, will do the same.

In suggesting the other day that the Camp David accords might have to be modified, President Carter added a condition: "if both sides agree." Otherwise, he said, "we will insist that those accords be honored meticulously." Frankly, we doubt the two sides will soon agree on modifying the accords. Even if an agreed defect — say, an oversight — were detected (and none has been), making a change would conjure up a twin specter of revision and unraveling. The political implications would be too overwhelming.

But if the accords are not to be changed, they must indeed be "honored meticulously." The Israelis, by attempting to loosen the linkage between an Egyptian-Israeli treaty and West Bank-Gaza negotiations, raised suspicions that they were trying to back out of what to Egypt was the fundamental tenet negotiated at Camp David. Tending to confirm those suspicions was Prime Minister Begin's call at the same time to "thicken" Israel's West Bank settlements. This move, coming just as Israel was complaining that Jordan and West Bankers were holding themselves aloof from the Camp David process, suggested to many Arabs, and others, that some Israelis wished to encourage the Jordanians and West Bankers to do precisely that.

* * *

Meanwhile, the Egyptians, by trying to write a specific West Bank-Gaza timetable into their treaty with Israel, aroused fears that they were trying to back out of what to Israel was the basic point of Camp David. The Israelis are determined to cement a peace treaty with the one Arab neighbor that will now deal with them. With reason, they fear that to hinge a treaty with Egypt on specific steps they must take with Arabs who refuse to deal with them is to give radical Palestinians a veto over the Egyptian treaty. Egypt could yet, after a treaty, decline to put some of its diplomatic provisions into effect. That is Egypt's leverage on a resolution of the Palestinian issue; Israel's leverage lies in its physical occupation of the West Bank and Gaza territories.

* * *

The roller coaster of recent weeks should have reminded even the most optimistic well-wishers of the Arab-Israeli peace process how easy it is to fall off. The rail to hold to, however, is Camp David. It was a brilliant achievement, particularly in its distinctions between what could be decided now (the Sinai) and what had to be left for settlement over time (the West Bank and Gaza). Brilliance aside, it represented an agreement and commitment between two countries with a powerful — and mutual — interest in making peace.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

A Red Carpet for Senators

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., the leader of a Senate delegation that spent several days in the Soviet Union, likes to think that the sometimes-stormy sessions with Soviet leaders were worthwhile if they did no more than make the Kremlin more aware of U.S. political realities — and vice versa.

One such reality is the degree of independence enjoyed by the Senate in its foreign-policy role. Another is that many senators' votes on the prospective strategic arms limitation agreement will be influenced heavily by Soviet behavior in areas that have nothing directly to do with SALT-2.

As members of the 12-man delegation conceded unhappily, there is no assurance that their visit had any effect on their hosts. But whether the Russians learned anything or not, the senators left Moscow with a heightened appreciation of how deep and fundamental differences in perception between the two sides make successful negotiations difficult.

The senators met with four members of the 13-man ruling Politburo, including President Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin. This unusually high access suggests that the Kremlin understands well the power of the Senate in foreign affairs, and was anxious to make a good impression.

Yet Kosygin, especially, reacted angrily when the senators expressed concern over human rights in Russia, the Soviet role in Africa, the supply of MiG-23s to Cuba and the overall Soviet arms buildup — and emphasized that they could spoil the atmosphere in which an arms-control agreement is voted on by the Senate.

The clumsy display of irritation may have been calculated, but it is just as likely that it was real.

The Soviet Union, notwithstanding its signature on the human-rights provisions of the Helsinki agreement, does look on foreign criticism of its violations as interference in its internal affairs.

The Kremlin leaders do believe that the Soviet Union and Cuba are riding the tide of history in places like Africa, and that it is the Western powers that are wrong by trying to resist it.

They do have a hard time believing that a U.S. president can't control the Senate if he really wants to. And they resent being cross-examined by men who, by their lights, are minor politicians.

The fact remains that the Senate does have a strong role in foreign policy, and any government imagining it can do business with the United States without regard for Senate attitudes is deluding itself.

The fact that the Russians rolled out the reddest of red carpets for the senators suggests they are beginning to accept this reality, however grudgingly.

— From the Los Angeles Times.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
November 23, 1903

PARIS — The Herald's correspondent reported on his trip to Turkey to investigate atrocities in the Bulgarian insurrection: "Arriving at Sorrowitz, I was delayed by a dinner with the Turkish general, which it would have been a great impoliteness to decline. Later, visiting the nearby hamlet with my escort of 25 Turkish cavalry, the only native I could find to talk about Turkish atrocities was a somewhat incoherent 80-year-old Greek. What chance did I, a lone American with a frightened translator, have to find out the truth?"

Fifty Years Ago
November 23, 1928

BERLIN — Trotsky's final attack on Stalin before he was sent into exile and his detailed description of how conditions in Russia were steadily growing worse is now published in book form. The last part of the book is most enlightening for the study of Bolshevist rule in Russia. From it, one sees how already before Lenin's death the government of Russia was dependent on the outcome of quarrels among the half-dozen Soviet dictators, while subsequently the whole Russian situation has turned on a personal fight to the finish, in which Stalin proved the strongest.

'Ultimate Cult Leader.'

Take a Stand on Pretoria

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — "South Africa is threatening the West with its own sanctions" — the shrewd observation of an U.S. diplomat. At the West approaches its near inevitable showdown with South Africa over Namibia, the truth of that remark becomes every day more apparent. For the West to get into a confrontation with rich, self-sufficient white South Africa over a stretch of semidesert country, legally the possession of the United Nations but ruled by Pretoria — that barely anyone in the West knows the name of — is not a way to win votes and accolades at home. Quite the reverse.

The latent sympathy for white South Africa that lies deep within the bosom of a significant part of the predominantly white electorates in Europe and North America might become actively roused if they see their governments spending inordinate amounts of energy and finance, with a not unnoticeable disruption to economic life at home, for the sake of the "freedom" of a few million blacks in a faraway African country, a freedom that must be in quotation marks since a new black government is likely to be at once Marxist and anti-civil libertarian.

Tucked Away

There is however another side to the coin. Namibia, it is true, is a relatively insignificant country tucked away in the bottom corner of Africa, but is the territory which the dice of history have determined will be the point at which the broad interests of Western democracy and the narrow interest of white supremist governments in southern Africa come into conflict. Namibia, 1978, is not too unlike Czechoslovakia, 1938.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of whether the West should support the cause of radical change in southern Africa (I happen to believe it is right), the simple truth is it *has* to. The Soviet Union, the East Germans and the Cubans are firmly tied in with all the black guerrilla movements: in SWAPO, the Namibian movement based in neighboring Angola, in ZAPU and (to a lesser extent) in ZANU, the Rhodesian movements based in Zambia and Mozambique. No military analyst who knows the situation today would argue that Rhodesia is holdable for more than a year or two and probably much less.

In Namibia, where the guerrilla movement is not so experienced or well-armed, the time might be stretched to five or even, if SWAPO were left to itself, 10 years. In practice it would be less because once it became clear that the West was not delivering on its firm commitments to the rest of the world to end South African rule in Namibia, the Russians and their allies would have a carte blanche to step up their military support.

Predicament

If the West in any way tried to support South Africa in this predicament, it would find itself rejected not just by the rest of black Africa, which would be bad enough, since Nigeria alone is a more important trading partner than South Africa, but by huge chunks of Asia and South America. Added to that would be the divisions in its own camp.

The furore over the Vietnam war might be minor in comparison. So obvious is this scenario that if the West tries a half-way house, like linking Soviet restrain in southern Africa to SALT or to trade deals, the Russians would call the West's bluff.

All this argument is well enough known to the leaders of the West. Indeed, I have heard it myself on a number of occasions from Cyrus Vance and David Owen, the two foreign ministers most involved. Why then did the five foreign ministers from the West pull back from telling South Africa that enough is enough when they went down to Pretoria last month? Why the reticence about economic sanctions at the moment of decision?

Senior members of the British delegation, surprised by Mr. Vance's decision not to use a heavy stick, assumed it was because the secretary of state was worried whether his administration could carry Congress with him if he was too tough and uncompromising. The South Africans sensed this and stuck to their position, which in effect was a repudiation of the deal they struck with the West in April.

Biding His Time

I had the chance to briefly talk this over Mr. Vance while we were both in Moscow last month. Nothing he said conflicted with the determination he expressed to me earlier in the year when we discussed the likelihood of sanctions. The conclusion must be that in Pretoria, Mr. Vance was engaged in a tactical maneuver, biding his time in the hope that in the 11th hour the South Africans will see sense. Perhaps they were waiting for the congressional elections to be out of the way.

Although I do not question Mr. Vance's own commitment, still less Andrew Young's, whose influence on President Carter remains undiminished. There is an unfortunate sense of disarray in the Western camp. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has let it be known through an interview in this month's Africa magazine that he thinks economic sanctions are counterproductive. The French are now for sanctions, a sharp turnaround on their previous position. The British are too obviously betwixt and between with the Cabinet's debate reflected in alternate paragraphs of Mr. Owen's conversations.

All this dissension and procrastination is playing into South Africa's hands. It is encouraging them to go further down the road of resistance than they planned to go.

The time for the West to put its disarray behind and to take a stand has almost come. If the UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim in his meetings with the South Africans next week receives no assurances on the implementation of the agreements made in April, then the West must start turning the economic screw. Refusing landing rights to South African Airways at Western airports would be a good way to begin.

Thanksgiving Day: Reasons for Hope

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — You could hardly notice it from the mood of the nation this Thanksgiving Day, but even so there were some reasons for giving thanks:

In the third year of this last quarter of the 20th century, there were no major wars anywhere in the world — plenty of local uprisings, rebellions, tragic massacres, urgent threats and pessimistic prophesies of economic and political turmoil, but no large-scale fighting.

Instead of war in the Middle East, and all the talk of a collapse of peace talks between Israel and Egypt, officials here are now planning this Thanksgiving on a dramatic peace-treaty signing on Mount Sinai within the next few weeks by President Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Begin of Israel, with President Carter in attendance. Maybe they are dreaming, but this is their hope and confident belief. Soundings have already been made about getting Pope John Paul II to attend the ceremony.

Noisy

The politics and propaganda of the United States and the Soviet Union are noisy as ever, but even so, the assumption among the highest officials of the government here this Thanksgiving is that they will have a second strategic arms agreement with Brezhnev before the end of the year.

Comparing one year with another, this one is not too bad. None of the disasters predicted during the crisis of Vietnam has come to pass. After that defeat, the United States has not become a "helpless, pitiful giant," but is still the most powerful force in the Pacific. It is playing all kinds of games with China, Japan and the ASEAN nations in the Pacific, but it is not playing dominoes. The Communist countries in that region out of Moscow and Peking are in more trouble with each other than they are with the United States.

None of the pessimistic predictions proclaimed after Vietnam and Watergate has interfered with the political process of the nation. It has gone on as if Vietnam and Richard Nixon never existed.

Far-Off Days

In those far-off days, it was prophesied that the Sino-Soviet alliance would be revived after the deaths of Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai but that did not happen. It was expected that China would continue its opposition to Japan but they have now created a new political and economic understanding.

Strange things are happening in both Moscow and Peking. Brezhnev, now in his 70s, is in poor health, with a fluttering heart, loose teeth that slur his speech. In his conversations with U.S. is[illegible] tors recently, he kept insisting [illegible] the one thing that remained t[illegible] in his life was to make an [illegible] ment with Carter to contro[illegible] arms race. Some of the se[illegible] were impressed, others were s[illegible] cal.

Meanwhile, the struggle for [illegible] er in Peking goes on, and is be[illegible] ing a public issue, but the [illegible] point is that the new China, [illegible] Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-[illegible] not trying to restore the po[illegible] and military alliance betwee[illegible] king and Moscow, but looki[illegible] the trade and technology of th[illegible] nations of the United States, [illegible] and Europe to bring China int[illegible] modern world.

There are other reasons [illegible] Thanksgiving for hope. The [illegible] duction of food in the world [illegible] creasing — not enough but so[illegible] and the population of the wo[illegible] beginning to level off — again [illegible] enough but some.

All across the industrial [illegible] and the agricultural world of [illegible] America, Asia, and Africa th[illegible] just the beginning of a realiz[illegible] of common interests and con[illegible] but so far there are no practic[illegible] stitutions to bring them togeth[illegible]

Cults

Nevertheless, what is begi[illegible] to be realized is that no na[illegible] state — not even the richest [illegible] United States — can solve its[illegible] nomic, financial, and human [illegible] lems by itself. They cannot p[illegible] their currencies, their trade, [illegible] environment, their air-space [illegible] terrorism by their own ex[illegible] Even their religious and po[illegible] cults get into trouble in other [illegible] tries, as the United States h[illegible] covered in the conflict and [illegible] of its citizens in Guyana.

Meanwhile, there are reaso[illegible] thanksgiving at home. Forme[illegible] President Henry Wallace w[illegible] most run out of Washington [illegible] the Roosevelt days for sugg[illegible] that this country could produ[illegible] million jobs. Now the wom[illegible] the United States have enter[illegible] work force — probably the [illegible] significant change in our h[illegible] since World War II — and w[illegible] have over 95 million peo[illegible] work, more than ever before.

In the Atlantic or Western [illegible] there has been a dramatic ch[illegible] Not so long ago, it seemed th[illegible] political leaders of France, [illegible] Germany, Portugal, Spain and [illegible] Britain might be overwhelme[illegible] the forces of the right or left [illegible] now, while they are still in tro[illegible] they remain in control with a [illegible] chance of holding the balance.

Tinkering With Constitution

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — That Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y., leads a life agreeable to Providence is apparent. Providence has strewn Conable's path not with rose petals, which would have been banal, but with tomahawks, which he collects.

He is not as fierce as his weapons suggest. He has an air of quiet if often caustic amusement that helps him endure a job in which the pay is poor (considering what a man of his qualities could command elsewhere) and in which the physical demands are crushing (in each of the last 14 years he has made at least 40 trips home).

To say that the elections, and the subsequent conservative sounds from the White House, have brought a stir to Conable's blood, a flush to Conable's cheeks, and a spring to Conable's step is to offer only a feeble characterization. He believes that the nation may have entered a new "era of good feelings." He says, contentedly, with a slight smile and only slight exaggeration, that the Democrats appear to have stopped their 45-year practice of running against Herbert Hoover.

If the 96th Congress is going to be, as Conable says, "a Republican Congress with a lot of Democrats in it," the Ways and Means Committee, on which Conable is ranking Republican, will again be the cockpit for the most interesting contests. The surprise of the second session of the 95th Congress was the Steiger Amendment, the proposal by Rep. William Steiger, R-Wis., that led to reduction of capital-gains taxes. This year's focus of excitement could be Rep. Bill Gradison's (R-Ohio) proposal to index taxes.

Gradison proposes linking the tax-rate schedule and the standard deduction to the Consumer Price Index. This would eliminate tax increases generated when inflation floats people into higher tax brackets and devalues the standard deductions. Conable explains that "If the cost of living goes up 6 percent, all the thresholds in the income-tax law would also be raised by 6 percent."

"It bothers me," says Conable, "that the government benefits from inflation that it causes, and that many congressmen oppose indexing solely because they like the idea of being able to cut taxes every year or two and get the political credit for it. They get credit in spite of the fact that 'tax cuts' often do no more than undo what inflation has done."

Indexing would require that tax increases be legislated. And by limiting the tax windfall to government that inflation produces, indexing might take some of the steam out of the drive for a constitutional amendment limiting federal spending.

Leaving aside the question of whether it is appropriate to use a constitution for that kind of political decision, a constitutional limit on spending would raise the thorny problems of enforcement. If the government exceeded the limit, who would sue whom? Could any taxpayer sue? Perhaps the person sued would be the secretary of the Treasury, but to what effect would he be sued? If, say, 10 months into a fiscal year government spending hit the consitutional ceiling, then what? Would a federal judge [illegible] the government into receivers[illegible] and allocate its resources? Th[illegible] are judges who would not sh[illegible] from trying to do that.

No such amendment is ap[illegible] pass Congress, but 22 state legi[illegible] tures (34 are needed) have ca[illegible] for a constitutional convention [illegible] write a spending limit. The idea [illegible] a constitutional convention sho[illegible] be hit hard, and often, with sh[illegible] tomahawks. Such a convent[illegible] would be entitled to tinker with [illegible] entire Constitution, and temptat[illegible] would match entitlement.

In this nation of 215 milli[illegible] there may be people as gifted [illegible] constitution-making as those w[illegible] came forth from a nation of 4 m[illegible] lion in 1787. But it is almost [illegible] conceivable that today's politi[illegible] culture would produce a conv[illegible] tion fit to breathe the name of [illegible] convention of 1787.

The Republic shall not be sa[illegible] from itself — from, that is, re[illegible] sentative institutions — by a con[illegible] tutional convention that would [illegible] all too representative of today's [illegible] litical wisdom. And for the fores[illegible] able future, Conable and his [illegible] leagues on the Ways and Me[illegible] Committee, and their Senate co[illegible] terparts on the Finance Committ[illegible] are where members of the Fore[illegible] Relations Committee were 10 ye[illegible] ago: in the center ring of the pol[illegible] cal circus. That is as it should be.

Letters

Pensioners Abroad

Despite the emotional terminology in which Frank Palinay (Letters, Nov. 7) chooses to present the plight of "pinched pensioners" — "as if their expatriation had been an act of treason" and "were Lafayette and Kosciuszko disloyal?" — the cold light of reason shows that it is not the duty of society to come to their rescue.

Nobody told these pensioners to return to the country of their origin. They made a deliberate decision to enjoy the benefits, as it appeared at the time, of a U.S. dollar income, while enjoying the lower costs of living in the country of their origin. Nobody condemned them for that decision, although for the most part they no longer paid taxes or spent money in the United States, and the countries to which they returned enjoyed a magnificent "invisible import" of many millions of dollars annually.

Mr. Palinay presumably worked for and earned the pension he receives. How he handles his pension is up to him. But is the U.S. taxpayer supposed to make up for the unfortunate decision and less-than-perfect judgment of those who decided to settle abroad? Should these people receive more than the majority who chose to stay and live in the United States? Comparing these pensioners by historical analogy with Lafayette and Kosciuszko is inappropriate. Have we really come so far that an appeal for special assistance for a small group of persons can be portrayed in such heroic terms? Rather, let the expatriate pensioners accept in good grace and dignity the consequences of their own decisions.

JOHN CLABEAUX.
Hamburg.

Mideast Peace

U.S.policy for the Mideast is truly astonishing. We state that we seek a comprehensive settlement of all aspects of the Mideast problem, and a just and lasting peace between Israel and all of its neighbors.

We state that Israeli settlements in conquered Arab lands are illegal and an obstacle to peace. (Can anyone doubt that they are such an obstacle?) Israel announces that its budget will allocate $32.5 million to the expansion of those settlements (IHT, Nov. 8). Our annual grant to Israel of $1.8 billion will, of course, help pay for this expansion; and we have stated repeatedly that we will never bring pressure on Israel by withholding economic or military aid.

We are saying, in effect, "It would be nice to achieve a just and global peace, but we prefer to continue our economic support of Israel, despite the fact that such support helps Israel finance actions which make such a peace impossible."

ABRAM V. MARTIN.
Paris.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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In Project on Floor of Mexico's Gulf of California

Scientists Seeking Clues on the Formation of Oceans

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK (NYT) — A revolutionary new concept of the Earth, which sees its surface as formed of plates that collide to thrust up mountains, separate to form mid-ocean ridges and slip side by side along fault lines, has provided the comprehensive geological picture of the planet — but it is a picture that is far from complete.

Little is known, for example, about what happens when, as posited by the theory, a continent breaks apart to form a new ocean, as in the breaking away of Africa from the East Coast of the United States less than 80 million years ago. Nor, because of observational difficulties, has it hitherto been possible to determine the precise nature of earthquake activity caused by movements of the oceanic plates.

Byproducts of the opening of an oceanic basin may be of great importance. In the Atlantic, for example, they include vast deposits of black shale, thought to be a precursor of oil and gas formation, particularly when cooked by heat from below. In the Atlantic, though, the splitting process cannot readily be studied because mountains of sediment have buried evidence of what happened.

There is, however, what seems a close parallel of a newly opening ocean — Mexico's Gulf of California. And, in the coming months, two projects will explore the process. One of them is the most ambitious effort so far to monitor seafloor earthquake activity. It will employ some 70 submersible seismometers — virtually all those in the world outside the Soviet Union.

One specially designed seismometer, 15 feet long, will be lowered into a 1,600-foot hole that will be drilled into the crest of the East Pacific Rise where it enters the Gulf of California. The spreading of the seafloor away from that rise split the peninsula of Baja California from the Mexican mainland.

The splitting process, which began about 4 million years ago, has worked northward into California's Imperial Valley and is related to the sliding movements that cause California's earthquakes. It is also believed to be an analogue of the rupturing that gave birth to the Atlantic Ocean.

While mountainous sediments conceal the zones of rupture on both sides of the Atlantic, sediments under the Gulf of California and along its shores are thin enough to bring those zones within reach of the drill ship Glomar Challenger. In an effort that parallels the seismic observations, the ship will drill holes in various areas of the gulf and near its mouth.

Much of the effort to record earthquake activity will be concentrated on the fringes of the Rivera Plate, a section of seafloor south of the gulf where relative motion between plates produces many quakes. The Rivera Plate is named for Diego Rivera, the late Mexican muralist, and the program is known as ROSE, for Rivera Ocean Seismic Experiment.

For a month, beginning in mid-January, hundreds of explosive charges ranging in weight from less than a pound to one ton will be detonated in the gulf so that seismographs on the seafloor and additional ones ashore can be used to chart deep structures with recorded shock waves.

Since the explosions will occur at known places and times, recording them on shore should, for the first time, make possible precise pinpointing of each natural earthquake. At present, so little is known of shock-wave velocities under the gulf that quake positions are sometimes accurate only to within 20 or 30 miles. The following month, the seismic arrays will be used to record natural quakes.

The drilling, beginning in December, will bore into the Rivera Plate, as well as into the floor of the Guaymas Basin halfway up the gulf. The sites have been chosen to sample the transition between continental rock and newly formed seafloor.

The projected experiments include measurement of the heat flow from the Earth's interior, sampling of the water (which may be rich in metals), and testing of the rock properties at the bottom of the hole by induced water pressure.

Heat flow through the floor of the Guaymas Basin is "extremely high," according to the prospectus. Helium is leaking from the Earth's interior there, and hot springs are depositing material extracted from the rocks below onto the seafloor in a manner thought to have created some of the world's metal deposits. A similar process has laid purified metal on the floor of the Red Sea, which has many features in common with the Gulf of California.

The organizers of the ROSE project are from more than a dozen universities and research centers in the United States, Mexico and Europe. So intensive a study of seafloor earthquake activity has never before been possible, since no single research institution has more than a handful of ocean-bottom seismographs.

Associated Press

WAITING FOR FOOD — More than a thousand starving people await distribution of food at this Red Cross center in Tsehay Mewcha, Ethiopia. The center is part of a major effort by Ethiopian Red Cross Society to help the population of Ethiopia's Wollo province.

U.S. Urged to Ban Pain-Killer Darvon

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (NYT) — The Health Research Group urged the federal government yesterday either to ban or limit sales of the pain-killing drug Darvon on grounds that its flagrant abuse is killing more than 1,000 Americans yearly and in some areas causing more deaths than heroin and morphine.

Dr. Sidney Wolfe, director of the group that is the medical arm of Ralph Nader's Public Citizen consumer interest lobby, said Darvon, known chemically as propoxyphene, "leads all other prescription drugs in the United States in drug-related deaths."

He pointed out that Darvon is suspected as having been one of the drugs that contributed to the death on Monday of Allan Newman, the son of actor Paul Newman, in Los Angeles.

"The use of this drug in this country is tantamount to legalized dope," Dr. Wolfe said.

He noted that in 14 major metropolitan areas, including New York, Boston and Philadelphia, "propoxyphene was associated with more deaths than heroin-morphine in the first half of 1977."

In a letter to Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Dr. Wolfe asked that he "ban immediately the marketing of propoxyphene as an imminent hazard" under provisions of the federal drug laws.

Dr. Wolfe also petitioned Attorney General Griffin Bell and Peter Bensinger, head of the Justice Department's Drug Enforcement Administration, to use their authority under the Controlled Substances Act to place the drug in such a category that forbids refillable prescriptions and sets production quotas.

Russ Durbin, a spokesman for Eli Lily & Co. in Indianapolis, said, "We are not aware of any significant new evidence that suggests" that the legal status of Darvon should be changed.

"When taken as directed by a physician, Darvon is a safe and effective analgesic and the preponderance of careful scientific studies over the years, including some done recently, supports this," he said. He added that, since the introduction of Darvon 21 years ago, it has been found to be relatively safe.

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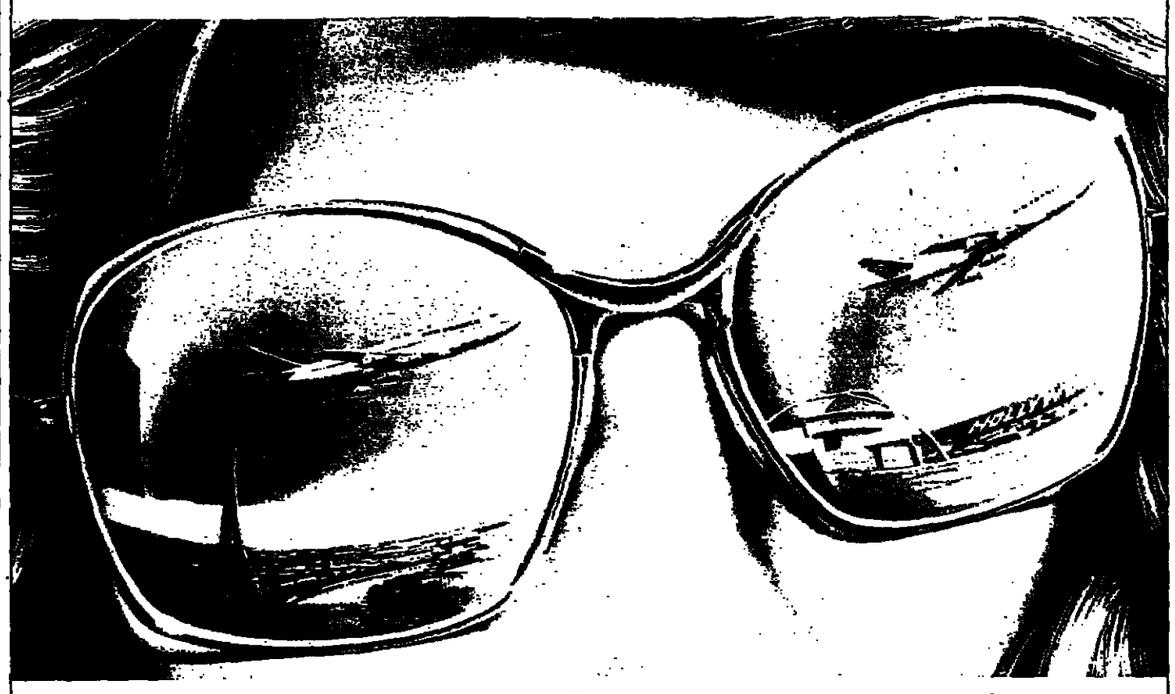

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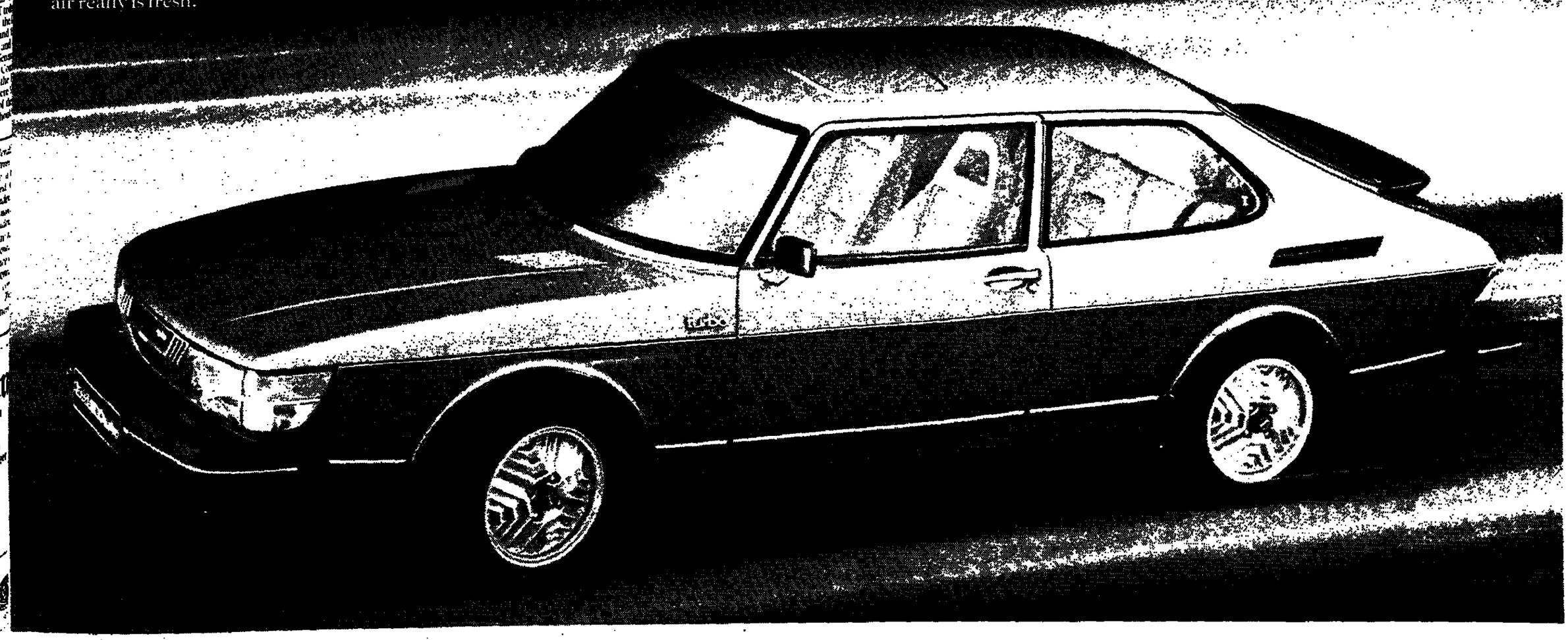

Science

Surgical Sterilization Gaining in U.S.

New Techniques Have Simplified The Procedure for Women and Put It on a Par With Vasectomy

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK (NYT) — This year more than a million U.S. couples will *find freedom from* pills, IUDs, diaphragms, condoms, *foam and the fear of unwanted* pregnancies by either the husband or wife having a simple operation.

Approximately half of the estimated 9 to 10 million persons who have been sterilized to date are women. (Vasectomies, sterilizations for males, have surged in popularity in the past decade: about half a million are performed in the U.S. annually.)

The female operation, commonly called "tying the tubes," is somewhat more popular than vasectomy, largely because new techniques have simplified the procedure, putting it more nearly on a par with vasectomy for cost, safety and time loss.

For both sexes, *sterilization's attractiveness* has been enhanced by fears of hazards associated with other contraception methods, particularly the possible long-term risks of the pill; by contraceptive failures; by growing concerns about overpopulation; and by the soaring costs of raising and educating children.

Most Effective

Sterilization is by far the most effective way of avoiding unwanted pregnancy (about 100 times more so than the pill, the next surest method), and the health hazards are usually one-time risks faced at the time of the procedure.

Female sterilization involves tying, cutting or otherwise sealing the fallopian tubes: The operation *makes it impossible for the male's* sperm to reach the female's egg. The surgery does not affect the woman's menstrual cycle, change the normal production of sex hormones, or interfere with sexual expression or desire.

It is extremely important, however, for both men and women first to think through the possible situations that might change a decision to have no more children. How would you feel if one or more of *your children died, if you were divorced* and did not retain custody of your children, if your spouse died, if you remarried someone who might want to have children with you, if you had nothing to fill your life after your children grew up and moved away?

Much Safer

Consider also the fact that although the operations are much safer than in the past, they still involve anesthesia, surgery and risk of complications, including death. *Different techniques vary in effectiveness* and in the likelihood of complications. The procedures most commonly performed today include:

- Laparotomy. The traditional sterilization operation, it involves a large abdominal incision followed usually by tying and cutting the tubes. It requires about five days in the hospital and weeks of recovery; it leaves a lasting scar. It is the most surefire method of sterilization, but has largely been replaced by other procedures that are safer, quicker and less traumatic.
- Laparoscopy. Commonly called "bellybutton surgery," it usually can be done on an outpatient basis, taking 15 to 20 minutes *to complete. The procedure uses a* lighted instrument that gives the doctor a view of the tubes through a half-inch incision made in the lower rim of the navel. The abdomen is first inflated with carbon dioxide to provide an unobstructed view and to reduce the chance of injuring other organs; then the laparoscope is inserted. In most instances, the tubes are sealed by burning them electrically. (The procedure is far more effective if the burning is combined with cutting out a segment of each tube and *sealing the ends.) The resulting* damage to the tubes is extensive, so chances of reversing the operation are slim. But it is effective in preventing pregnancy: Recorded failure rates are as low as one per 1,000.

Overall, laparoscopy is an extremely safe operation, and complications (which occur in about 5 percent of patients) are usually *short-lived. Still, serious after-effects* are not unknown: 20 in 100,000 die as a result of the procedure. Two-thirds of most postoperative patients are back to normal activities within a day or two.

- Minilaparotomy. Here, an inch-long incision is made just above the pubic hairline, and by *manipulating the uterus through* the vagina, the tubes are brought into direct view; any method of sealing them can be used, but most often they are tied and cut. The operation can be performed by a skilled physician in 10 to 30 minutes, usually under local anesthesia, and the patient can go home the same day unless complications develop. The rate of complications is similar to that associated with laparoscopy (both rates should fall as doctors become more familiar with the techniques), as is its birth-control effectiveness.

Hysterectomy

Some women resort to hysterectomy (removal of the uterus) to become sterile. But hysterectomy is by far the most dangerous method and should not be used for sterilization unless there are other medically urgent reasons for removing the uterus. Fifteen percent of women having hysterectomies suffer serious complications, 10 times more than with tubal sterilization.

As for long-term effects of female sterilization, there have been several reports from England stating that years after the procedure, some women have developed extremely heavy and painful menstrual periods, which may necessitate hysterectomies.

The costs of female sterilization *in the United States* generally range from $150 to $1,000.

History

Lausanne Foundation Will House Monnet Archives

By Calla Corner

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (IHT) — Jean Monnet, one of the prime exponents of a unified Europe and among the most influential men of this century, has given his archives to the University of Lausanne.

The gift has made possible the setting up of the Jean Monnet Foundation for Europe, based here; its aim will be to contribute *to efforts for a united* Europe, inspired by Monnet's *thoughts, methods and actions.*

The foundation will be under *the direction of Professor Henri* Rieben, Monnet's longtime friend and associate. It includes in its membership many of the people Monnet has known and worked with over the years: Walter Scheel, Willy Brandt, Edward Heath, Roy Jenkins, George Ball, Katharine Graham and James Reston.

The eight tons of archives — private correspondence, books, tapes, films, official documents and reports — cover the highlights of a career that spans 60 years. They will be housed at the University of Lausanne in a specially built library that will be open to the public.

Rieben notes that Monnet, who celebrated his 90th birthday Nov. 9 and received an honorary doctorate from the University of Lausanne in 1970, chose this city because of its central-European position, because a large percentage *of the student body is* foreign and because he has always admired Switzerland and its institutions.

Rieben says that Monnet, a methodical note-taker, never let a meeting go by without recording it nor allowed a thought to pass without jotting it down. He says that the majority of Monnet's papers have never been seen by anyone except his family and associates, but that now that Monnet has published his memoirs (1976) and that his health is failing, he believes the archives should be made public for the good of Europe.

Some of the documents included in the papers are:

- *The Declaration of Union* (1940), conceived by Monnet and agreed to by Winston *Churchill and Charles de Gaulle,* that would have united Britain and France under one flag against the Axis powers. France fell hours before the declaration was to be issued.
- *The Balance Sheet*, a paper measuring 54-by-40-centimeters on which Monnet computed the unequal airpower between the Allies and Germany in 1938; it convinced Roosevelt to supply air materiel to the Allies.
- *The Monnet Plan for France* (1946), Monnet's solution for putting France back on its feet economically after the war.
- *The Schuman Plan* (1950), providing for the combined production of coal and steel in France, Germany, Italy and Benelux under one authority, the European Steel and Coal Community.
- Documents of the Action Committee for a United States of Europe, grouping the political and unionized forces of the six European countries and the U.S. in a political community of equal partners.
- Documents pertaining to the Treaty of Rome (1957), leading to the establishment of the Common Market.

Rieben says that because Monnet has known just about everyone of any importance in this century, his correspondence will be immensely interesting. He says that the papers are so complete that when they are finally catalogued, which may take months, he will probably find the French passport which Churchill signed permitting Monnet to travel as a British citizen during the war.

Monnet, the son of a brandy merchant in Cognac, was sent by his father to Canada, the U.S. and England as a young man to open up markets for the family business. This early exposure to the outside world and Monnet's assessment of the need for collective organization in business, he says in his memoirs, provided him with ideas on supranationalism that governed his lifelong work for peace.

When Monnet returned to France, his country was at war. Medically unfit for the French army, he decided to put his experience to work by proposing a plan to the French and English, who had been buying their supplies separately, to purchase them jointly. Monnet soon became known on both sides of the Channel as a creative administrator.

When the war was over, Monnet fought against the vengefulness of the Treaty of Versailles. Monnet was among those instrumental in bringing the nations of Europe to Geneva to found the League of Nations; he was, at the age of 30, its first secretary-general.

Monnet, whose optimism, modesty, persuasiveness, charm, reasonableness and instinct for seeking out the right people made him the man he is, points to his roots in Cognac in explaining how he has accomplished so much. It is, he says, like good brandy: "Man proposes, but time and God have got to be on your side."

Eating Out

Young Chefs Bring Stars to Gastronomy in Bordeaux

By Naomi Barry

BORDEAUX (IHT) — A good part of France still looks like its old self. After more than a century, Henry James would still recognize one of his favorite spots.

In the autumn of 1876, James took his celebrated "A Little Tour in France." He paused for three days in Bordeaux, which he observed to be "a rich, handsome, imposing town, with vast curving quays bordered with houses that look like the 'hotels' of farmers-general of the last century. As the focus of distribution of the best wine in the world, it is indeed a sacred city which suggests delightful ideas, images of prune-boxes and bottled claret."

Although he found that the city "contained a very good hotel, it was not a hotel good enough, however, to keep you there for its own sake."

Today Bordeaux has a good, modern hotel — the Frantel — but since most visitors of mark hope to be put up in the pretty chateaus of the great wine growers, the town until recently has been one of the least favored in France for public eating.

But of late there has been an upward surge in local gastronomy. Not long ago the city held a three-day Rencontres Gourmandes de Bordeaux to show off a new generation of bright, young restaurant chefs, and an exigent gourmet hereabouts need no longer feel deprived if he lacks an invitation to Baron Philippe's table.

In traditional cuisine, *a la Bordelaise* is associated with sauces and bone marrow — crayfish on a bed of finely chopped carrots, onions and celery; a garnish of cubed potatoes and artichoke hearts; and a lavish use of *cepes* (a rich wild mushroom) jacked up with garlic.

A recent Rencontres Gourdmandes lunch at the Chateau Gruaud-Larose sparkled with new directions. It was a joint performance by two young chefs, Jean Ramet of Le Chapon Fin and Christian Clement of Le Meriadeck.

The main course was a filet mignon of veal that had been cooked in a casing of sea salt, imparting to the tender meat the excitement of the nearby Atlantic. The veal was blanketed in heavy layers of the salt and was seasoned with thyme, bay leaf and fresh-ground pepper; it was baked at high temperature for 25 minutes. After a 10-minute repose, the solid-salt casing was broken before the guests, and the veal was sliced and served with a *fumet* of truffles. It was simple — and simply marvelous.

Campaign

For the first time in years, Bordeaux has a galaxy of Michelin stars. Clement is a one-star man. Jean-Marie Amat of Le St. James has two stars, as does Francis Garcia of La Reserve, a Relais de Campagne in a wooded park on the outskirts of town.

Bordeaux's campaign to upgrade its restaurants to match its superlative wine is due largely to the dynamism of La Reserve's proprietor, Roland Flourens, who several years ago began to encourage the area's burgeoning young talents; Garcia, for instance, was his discovery. Next year Garcia will assume partnership with Flourens of the Debern — one of Bordeaux' oldest restaurants, if one somewhat fallen from grace.

For a guest devoid of appetite, Garcia concocted a triumph. Cognizant of the limitations set upon him, Garcia produced a lilliputian banquet.

It opened with a demi-tasse cup paved with a julienne of vegetables — artichoke bits, mushrooms, slivers of carrots, a trace of gr[illegible] beans. Capping this ragout wa[illegible] small mound of truffles, cu[illegible] large enough to get maxim[illegible] crunch.

Now came a mini-salad of ten[illegible] greens — *mache, frizze*, chervil a[illegible] parsley — with a few crayfish [illegible] warm from the saute pan.

It was followed by a small [illegible] long of puff paste, hiding in its l[illegible] ers a few scallops thinly escalop[illegible] and accompanied by several sli[illegible] of carrot and pearly turnip nest[illegible] a poached quail's egg.

Strips of saddle of hare in [illegible] blood sauce were surrounded o[illegible] plate by slices of apple and a spr[illegible] kle of green grapes that had be[illegible] breaded and deep-fried. Each gr[illegible] was a pleasant shock of acidula[illegible] sweetness that complemented [illegible] richness of the hare.

Hard Labor

Garcia, Barcelona-born, arri[illegible] in the Bordeaux region at 10 w[illegible] his parents, who had come to w[illegible] in the vineyards. At 12 he was [illegible] ready doing hard labor as a fie[illegible] hand and a tractor-driver.

The road to the kitchen was [illegible] accident. A small restaurateur [illegible] the Dordogne needed a boy to [illegible] him. The day Garcia arrived, [illegible] proprietor showed him how [illegible] break eggs and whip the wh[illegible] firm.

"I said to myself, 'This i[illegible] child's game' — and I prayed [illegible] would keep me," recalls Garcia [illegible] whipped until my arms nearly [illegible] off I was so afraid he would s[illegible] me back to the vines."

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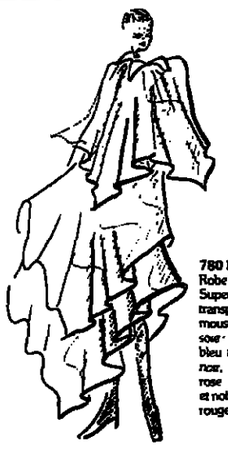

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Blumenthal Pledges Support

Iran to Stay Neutral In Oil-Pricing Talks

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

TEHRAN, Nov. 22 (NYT) — Iran, by tradition one of the most aggressive oil producers in seeking price rises, has decided not to play a leading role in next month's price-setting by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, according to U.S. officials.

That was the message given yesterday to Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, the first high-ranking United States official to visit Iran since the outbreak of violent demonstrations and oilfield strikes two months ago.

It led one U.S. official accompanying Mr. Blumenthal to conclude that OPEC would agree on an increase of just 5-to-7 percent next year, in two stages. As one senior U.S. official put it, the decision of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi to be neutral in the pricing talks, simply following whatever the OPEC consensus was, "has to be seen as a plus."

Accompanied by a four-man Congressional delegation and Ambassador William Sullivan, Mr. Blumenthal spent slightly more than an hour with the Iranian leader in the heavily guarded palace. The Americans are touring the Mideast, urging "extreme moderation" when OPEC holds its annual price-setting meeting on Dec. 16 in Abu Dhabi. Late yesterday, the delegation reached its final destination, Kuwait.

Shah 'Subdued'

The meeting with the Shah underscored the weakened diplomatic as well as economic position of Iran following the outburst of political unrest that chopped into oilfield operations and slashed exports. "The Shah was a subdued man," said Rep. John Cavanaugh, D-Neb., accompanying Mr. Blumenthal. "I asked him what he was doing and he replied that he was bringing together the elements of a coalition government."

Saudi Arabia and Iran, as the two biggest OPEC producers, hold the key to pricing decisions of the cartel. The Saudis told Mr. Blumenthal on Sunday that they favored carrying the two-year-old freeze on prices into a third year, although they expected strong opposition from other OPEC countries in less comfortable financial positions. Iraq, Libya and Algeria are pressing for increases of up 25 percent while Kuwait and Venezuela have been seeking an increase of 10-to-15 percent.

The big question mark was Iran, which until last year, when it supported the Saudi freeze, had been the leader of those seeking high OPEC price rises and this year, under the pressure of civil and economic upheavals, was expected by many to argue for a significant rise.

Hassan Ali Mehran, the 40-year-old Finance Minister who has just been named Oil Minister as well, said in an interview that strike-related production losses had averaged 2.5 million barrels a day over the last month. If production gets back to normal within 10 days, which is the official Iranian prediction, the dollar cost to Iran would be $1.5 billion, out of total annual oil revenues of $22 billion. Mr. Mehran said that output had climbed back over four million barrels daily from a strike-caused low of about 1.1 million barrels. Normal production is 6.4 million barrels daily, of which 5.8 million is normally exported.

But whether the official expectation will be met is an open question. When Mr. Blumenthal saw Mr. Mehran Monday afternoon at the Finance Ministry, a demonstration was just ending in the area. Crowds were still lining the streets as the American officials left. "I got the feeling," said one senior official, "that people don't sense it's really over."

For the Shah, the decision to play a neutral role in the OPEC meeting is interpreted as reflecting an unwillingness to antagonize the United States at a time when he is beholden to it for military hardware and other forms of support, such as American technicians in the oilfields.

As one Western analyst commented: "Should he go for 20 percent, the man in the street would respond positively, but the Shah can't afford to take flak from his few remaining friends." Mr. Blumenthal again pledged American support for the Shah's regime.

Analysts also point to timing as an important factor here. Revenues would not be affected by a price increase until next March. But the regime has to try to live between now and then.

Dollar Posts Some Gains; Gold Steady

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ) — The dollar finished with small gains against most currencies in Europe an trading today on what appeared to be the lowest turnover in several weeks.

Transaction volume was affected by the closure of most West German banks for a holiday but also by a lack of market-affecting news, dealers said.

The dollar ended at 1.9225 Deutsche marks in London dealings, up from 1.9215 yesterday and at 1.7245 Swiss francs, up from 1.7210. The dollar advanced to 194.10 yen from 193.70 and also moved up to 4.4120 French francs from 4.4065. However, sterling edged higher against the dollar to $1.9467 from $1.9460.

Meanwhile, gold prices recouped early losses in reaction to the U.S. Treasury auction yesterday when it sold 750,000 ounces of gold at an average price of $199.05 an ounce. But by the late afternoon, the price recovered to an average of $200.95 an ounce, little changed from $201 an ounce yesterday.

Some dealers felt the auction was disappointing, noting particularly the level of bids, which at 911,600 ounces only exceeded the offering by 161,600 ounces. However, in trading today, analysts said the market was buoyed by the strength in prices despite the disappointing auction.

The Treasury said it will hold its next gold auction on Dec. 19, when it will increase the amount on sale to 1.5 million ounces.

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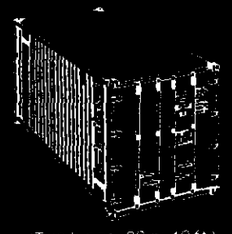
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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Brown Boveri in S. Korean Venture

Brown Boveri und Cie. says it will set up a joint venture in South Korea with Daewoo Heavy Industries. Brown Boveri has a 49 percent stake in the venture, Daewoo Electric Co., which has an initial capital of $20 million and will, under a 12-year license agreement, build complete steam turbine systems for oil-fired and nuclear power plants with Brown Boveri design. A new plant is planned at an estimated cost of around $130 million. The agreement provides that the joint venture is allowed also to export its production subject to certain conditions. The company also said it will establish a new company called North American Group from Jan. 1 covering the United States and Canada.

Fiat Suspends Plants to Cut Stocks

Fiat will close several commercial vehicle plants for 4 to 5 weeks beginning in December despite union disagreements over the action. The automaker seeks to idle about 12,000 workers because slackened sales have boosted truck stocks to near-capacity levels. The company will continue negotiations with unions but definitely plans to make the shutdowns, the company says. In the first half, sales of all commercial vehicles dropped 20 percent from the like year-earlier period, while the slump was 40 percent for heavy trucks. A Fiat official notes the domestic market has been hurt by the ongoing crisis in the construction industry, and a slowdown in investments in other sectors.

Swedyards to Build Novel Plant

Swedyards Development, a subsidiary of the state-owned shipbuilding and industrial group, Swedyards Corp., says it has received a $300-million plant order from Pakistan Ajman Fertilizer. It has ordered an ammonia-urea plant for Lasbela in the province of Baluchistan. The plant will be built in Sweden and the complete prefabricated units will be towed to the plant site. Construction will start in 1979 and the plant is expected to put into operation in 1981. The export-oriented plant is slated to produce 1,000 to 1,725 tons daily.

Breaks Ranks With Other EEC Members

French Objection Blocks Trade Accord

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (NYT) — French objections to what it called "American blackmail" over the threat of countervailing duties blocked other Common Market nations from signing a new trade-liberalizing agreement with the United States.

France broke ranks with the eight other member nations last night by insisting that it would not sign any trade accord until the incoming Congress gives President Carter authority next year to suspend punitive import duties now threatening some $400 million worth of European exports to the United States.

The West German finance minister, Otto von Lambsdorff, the meeting's chairman, said France's refusal was the one factor that delayed an accord.

Despite the French objection, however, the other eight member countries of the European Economic Community said they would still try to bring the Tokyo Round of trade negotiations, which has been going on in Geneva for the last five years, to successful conclusion by the end of the year (IHT, Nov. 22).

In the view of many diplomats here, France's threat to veto any Tokyo Round agreement worked out this year increases slightly the risk that these negotiations may fail.

But spokesmen for the other countries insisted that this danger could and would be averted. They speculated, meanwhile, that the French might be hoping that their stand would strengthen the EEC's hand in the final stages of the Tokyo Round bargaining.

A Lone Stand

The French Minister for European Affairs, Jean-Francois Deniau, took his lone stand at a ministers' meeting called to discuss a compromise plan for ending the so-called "waiver crisis" that only a few days ago threatened to torpedo the Tokyo Round.

The waiver crisis arose when Congress recessed last month without renewing President Carter's authority to suspend punitive import duties on foreign goods sold in the United States at prices made possible by government subsidies in the country of origin. These countervailing duties have been in abeyance for the last five years while the United States tried to negotiate new rules for curbing the growing use of subsidies in trade with other countries taking part in the Tokyo Round.

The Europeans feared that if they concluded the Tokyo Round this year, the incoming Congress might refuse to let President Carter waive the duties unless Europe gave the United States additional trade concessions in return. So last month they angrily told the United States that they would not wrap up the negotiations until the duties had been lifted.

Rejects Compromise

Mr. Deniau rejected a compromise laboriously worked out in Geneva last week by Robert Strauss, the chief U.S. trade negotiator, and by the vice president of the EEC executive commission, Wilhelm Haferkamp, who negotiated in the Tokyo Round on behalf of the nine member governments.

Under the compromise, the nine would agree to meet the Dec. 15 deadline for finishing the Tokyo Round, while the Carter administration said it would seek prompt renewal of its waiver authority when Congress reconvenes on Jan. 15, insuring that the duties are never levied.

The French minister told reporters after the meeting that he was "totally opposed" to any agreement with the United States until the threat of countervailing duties was lifted. In the meantime, he said, the French government refuses even to discuss the additional concessions Europe might offer Washington during the closing stages of the negotiation.

EEC, Comecon Reopen Talks On Recognition

BRUSSELS, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ) — The European Economic Community and the Soviet-led Comecon bloc reopened talks today on a mutual recognition agreement, with wide gulfs still separating the sides despite five years of discussions.

EEC officials said the Common Market is still resisting Comecon efforts to include trade relations in such an agreement, which the West is seeking to limit to information and scientific exchanges. Comecon is also insisting that all nine EEC countries sign the agreement, while the community wants it to be signed only by its executive commission.

Meanwhile, EEC spokesmen have complained that their exports to Comecon nations are falling while Common Market imports are increasing, although the trade balance is still in the EEC's favor. EEC exports were valued at 6.46 billion European Units of Account (about $7.9 billion) in the first half of this year, a 0.5-percent drop from the first half of 1977, while imports from East Europe rose 4.5 percent to 5.84 billion EUA ($7.19 billion).

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Britain

Courtaulds

First Half	1978	1977
Revenue.....	807.10	786.30
Profits.....	27.40	27.90

(Figures in Pounds Sterling)

Japan

Nippon Light Metal

First Half	1978	1977
Revenue.....	115,520	105,970
Profits.....	2,860 loss	1,260 loss

(Figures in Yen)

Sweden

Volvo

9 months	1978	1977
Revenue.....	13,500	11,400
Profits.....	539.00	329.00

(Figures in Swedish Crowns)

U.S.

Commonwealth Oil Refining

1 month Oct. 31	1978	1977
Revenue.....	70.00	N.A.
Profits.....	0.081 loss	N.A.
10 months	1978	1977
Revenue.....	766.00	N.A.
Profits.....	0.72 loss	N.A.

Hormel (Geo A.)

4th Qtr	1978	1977
Revenue.....	349.00	290.60
Profits.....	7.58	4.02
Per share.....	1.58	0.84
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,240	1,100
Profits.....	20.04	21.95
Per share.....	4.17	4.57

General Public Utilities

10 months	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,100	1,040
Profits.....	112.80	119.00
Per Share.....	1.88	2.10
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	1,300	1,230
Profits.....	136.60	145.70
Per Share.....	2.28	2.58

(Figures in U.S. Dollars)

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U.S. Ex-Im Bank's Rates Steady Despite Cost Rise

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. Export-Import Bank has decided against raising its lending rates for loans supporting the sale of U.S. goods abroad — despite its own soaring costs of borrowing the money.

"At a time when trade competition is fierce and the U.S. trade deficit has such a significant impact on the value of the dollar and U.S. inflation, it is unwise to raise our interest rates and further decrease the competitiveness of U.S. exports," said John Moore, the Ex-Im Bank's chairman.

Currently, the bank is paying higher interest rates for the money it borrows than the 7¾ percent to 8¾ percent at which it lends the funds to foreign buyers of U.S. goods, a bank spokesman said. The Ex-Im Bank's lending charges are based on its average cost of borrowing, the rates charged by foreign official export credit agencies, and rates obtainable in the international capital markets.

"Under more favorable trade-account and competitive conditions, we might have increased our rate structure somewhat," Mr. Moore explained in a prepared statement. But he said the bank is "committed" to be competitive with other countries' export credit institutions at a time when U.S. negotiators in the Geneva trade talks are trying to "eliminate some of the unsound credit policies which some nations continue to pursue."

The board increased its minimum discount-loan interest rate to 9 percent from 8.5 percent effective Dec. 12. Under the bank's discount-loan program, U.S. commercial banks can discount medium-term loans that support U.S. exports.

China Forecasts Need For Imported Grain

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ) — Chinese leaders have told U.S. officials that China this year plans to import about 10 million tons of wheat and corn, including about 5 million to 6 million tons of U.S. grain.

China's needs are pretty much in line with industry's expectations, partly because that country has already imported around 4 million tons of U.S. grain this year.

U.S. Sells Japan SDRs

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ) — Japan purchased 500 million special drawing rights (SDRs) from the United States, Finance Ministry officials said today. Japan paid about 123.1 billion yen (about $632.5 million) for the 500 million SDRs, the officials said. The United States will use the yen funds to support the dollar on the foreign exchange market.

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NYSE Prices Advance on Broad Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose over a wide front today in light pre-holiday trading, helped early by some firmness in the dollar and later by bargain hunting, particularly among speculative issues.

Analysts said the market withstood comments by presidential inflation adviser Alfred Kahn that accelerating industrial prices and wages are pushing the nation's underlying inflation rate toward 10 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.95 points to 807 and advances led declines 924 to 507. Volume fell to 20 million shares from yesterday's 20.75 million.

Gaming issues rose sharply in active trading. Ramada Inns gained ⅝ to 9¼, Caesars World 4¼ to 22⅞, Bally Manufacturing 3½ to 38⅝, Playboy 1⅞ to 14⅝ and Del E. Webb 1¾ to 15¼. Del said it will not exercise its option to acquire the Barcelona and International hotel properties in Miami Beach. Rorer Group added 1⅛ to 20⅛.

Twentieth Century-Fox rose 1¾ to 30⅞. EMW Ventures Inc. will distribute to its stockholders in the 1979 first quarter 605,000 of the 662,000 Fox shares it holds.

Ethyl Corp. gained ½ to 20¾. It raised the quarterly dividend. Bausch and Lomb also raised its dividend and added ⅜ to 35½.

Among the losers, Avon Products, which is holding merger talks with Tiffany and Co., lost one to 52⅛. MBPXL slipped ⅝ to 25. Conagra sued Cargill and some MBPXL holders for alleged securities law violations related to Cargill's offer to buy MBPXL for $67 million after Conagra and MBPXL had agreed on a merger at $55 million. Conagra dipped ¼ to 21¾.

Daylin said it filed an ammended counterclaim against Uarco and the Illinois secretary of state in connection with its proposed tender offer for any and all shares of Uarco at $48 each. Daylin said its claim seeks to enjoin enforcement of the Illinois business takeover act against it on grounds the takeover statute is unconstitutional. Uarco lost 1¾ to 45 and Daylin added ⅛ to 2⅜.

In Toronto, Simpsons Ltd. chairman Allan Burton said the board believes many uncertainties about the proposed offer by Hudson's Bay Co. for all Simpsons shares "make it impossible to come to any conclusions at this time." In the meantime the company will proceed with its merger plan with Simpsons-Sears which has already been recommended to shareholders as being in their interest and in the interest of consumers generally in Canada, he said.

Bell Canada raised its quarterly dividend to $Can.1.14 a share from $1.05, payable Jan. 15, record Dec. 15. It also plans a three-for-one stock split, subject to shareholder approval at an April 17 meeting.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 1.76 points to 147.45.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans were substantially higher, corn higher and oats fractionally higher at the close on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 4¼ to 6¼ cents; corn up 1½ to 2; oats up ¼ to ¾ and soybeans up 6 to 8 cents.

Profits No Longer Hefty For U.S. Securities Firms

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ) — U.S. securities firms are not posting the hefty profits they were enjoying until mid-October, when investor concern over inflation, rising interest rates and the weakness of the dollar triggered a stock-market plunge.

Since then, many brokerage houses have sustained severe trading losses on their own accounts, and commission revenues are dropping in proportion to the decline in stock-trading volume. "It's the first time I've seen trading losses on such a broad front," says Robert Fomon, chairman of E.F. Hutton Group Inc.

Still, no one on Wall Street is crying disaster yet.

But with the sudden passing of some of the headiest months in its history, the securities industry is facing a resurgence of some old problems, including a shortage of capital, and the appearance of some new troubles, such as a surge in costs, Wall Street executives observe.

Moreover, they predict that if the current slump continues much longer, the industry's merger trend, dormant during the booming summer months, will accelerate again.

While no one knows for sure what's going to happen, the securities industry nevertheless is girding for leaner times.

"Things are going to stay dead for a while," says James Davant, chairman of Paine Webber Inc. "After a period of shock like this, there's bound to be a period of inactivity; a lot of customers lost a lot of money. We're guessing that volume will average about 25 million shares a day for the rest of the year."

That would be a far cry from just a few months ago. After the stock market took off in mid-April, average daily turnover on the New York Stock Exchange soared to 33.5 million shares in the second quarter, the busiest in the Big Board's 186-year history, from 20.9 million shares in the first quarter. During the third quarter, when daily volume averaged 33 million shares, a single-day trading record of 66.4 million shares was logged on Aug. 3.

As volume soared, firms pirated salesmen from one another. The bait for the salesmen has been promises of higher commission rates and bigger salaries. Says an executive at Merrill Lynch & Co.: "I know of one run-of-the-mill government-bond salesman who signed with a firm with the guarantee of a minimum of $70,000 a year for two years. With the way the government securities market has been slumping, I don't know of too many salesmen who are worth anywhere near that. If the economy goes down, the Street really is going to be in bad shape."

U.S. Orders Up 6.3% For Durable Goods

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — New U.S. durable goods orders rose $4.59 billion, or 6.3 percent in October from the previous month to a seasonally adjusted $77.24 billion, the Commerce Department said. New orders rose 1.5 percent in September and 9.8 percent in August.

Shipments rose $1.56 billion, or 2.3 percent to $70.48 billion while the backlog of unfilled orders rose $6.78 billion or 3.2 percent in October to $220.42 billion. The department said more than half of the orders increase was attributed to the transportation equipment sector. Aside from that sector, orders were up 4.1 percent.

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November 21, 1978

NYSE Trading Closing Prices November 22

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅝	ACF	2.10	6.7	7	24	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
23⅞	15½	AMF	1.24	7.5	7	189	16⅝	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
14¾	8⅞	APL	1	9.9	51	76	10⅛	10	10⅛	
48⅝	32¾	ARA	1.64	4.5	8	72	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	19	ASA	1	4.3		231	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ⅜
14⅞	8¼	ATO	.48	4.9	5	30	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.6	14	1055	32½	32	32¼	— ¼
23¾	11⅞	AcmeC	1	5.7	6	6	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	15	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
13	11¼	AdaEx	1.11e	9.3		58	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.4	7	41	4⅝	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
32⅞	13⅝	Addrsg	.28	1.2	9	207	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅜
45¾	31	AetnaLf	2.20	5.8	4	297	38½	38	38⅛	
15	12⅛	Aguirre			35	11	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
26¾	15⅝	Ahmans	1	5.4	4	16	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
4	2¼	Aileen				55	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
31⅞	22½	AirPrd	.60	2.3	10	119	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ¼
26¾	14	AirbFrt	1	5.0	11	25	20	19¾	20	
15¼	11⅛	Akzona	.80	6.7	13	18	12	11⅝	11⅞	
18	14⅝	AlaGas	1.40	9.4	6	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ¼
9¾	8	AlaP dpf	.87	10.		20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
99½	85	AlaP pf	9	11.		z330	86	85	85	—1
114	102	AlaP pf	11	10.		z100	105	105	105	
90⅝	79¼	AlaP pf	8.16	10.		z100	82	81	81	—3
93	77⅝	AlaP pf	8.28	10.		z100	79	79	79	+ ¾
22¼	13¼	Alaskin	.66	4.0	15	30	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
40	16⅝	Albany	1	4.2	7	19	24⅛	23⅞	24	— ¼
9⅞	6¼	Alberto	.36	4.8	11	12	7½	7⅜	7½	
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.7	8	86	35½	33¾	35½	+1⅝
37	21⅞	AlcanA	2	6.1	5	98	32¾	32½	32¾	
31⅞	21½	AlcoStd	1.16	4.8	5	42	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ¼
8½	5¼	Alexdr	.40	6.5	7	81	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ¼
26	13⅝	AllgCp	1	4.5	8	12	22⅛	22	22	
15	3⅝	AllegAir			2	292	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	9.4		8	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	AllgLd	1.28	8.3	7	25	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
38⅝	31½	AllgL pf	3	9.4		5	32⅛	32	32	— ¼
23⅞	20⅛	AllgL pr	2.19	10.		6	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	16½	AllgPw	1.72	9.8	10	425	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGp	1	6.8	6	20	15	14¾	14¾	
35	20⅞	Allergan	.50	1.9	13	142	27	24¾	26⅝	+2⅛
45⅛	30	AlldCh	2	6.5	7	179	31⅛	30⅝	30¾	
15½	9⅝	AlldMnt	.80	7.5	7	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
16¾	12	AlldPd	.60	5.0		9	12	12	12	
28	18⅝	AlldStr	1.40	5.9	6	602	24⅛	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
38⅝	22⅝	AllisCh	1.50	5.1	5	242	29¾	29¼	29⅝	
16⅞	8⅞	AllrAu	.60b	5.0	8	1	12	12	12	
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72a	4.8	5	9	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
53	38½	Alcoa	2	4.4	6	355	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ¼
22⅛	13¾	AmlSug	1	6.8	15	17	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
53⅛	31	Amax	2.20	5.0	26	464	44¼	43½	44¼	+ ½
126¼	81	Amax pf	5.25	4.9		2	107¼	107¼	107¼	+1¼
49½	38	Amax pf	3	6.9		14	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	12¾	Amcord	1.10	6.6	6	38	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
41¾	31	Amrc pf	2.60	8.0		6	32½	31⅝	32½	+1½
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.6	9	162	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
73	52⅞	AHes pf	3.50	5.7		12	61½	61¼	61½	+ ¼
19¾	9	AmAir	.40	3.1	3	256	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅜
9¼	3⅛	AmAir wt				181	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
22⅝	19¾	AAir pf	2.18	11.		10	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅜
20½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b	9.2	6	19	13	12⅞	13	
53	39⅝	ABrnds	4	8.0	7	155	50	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅜
25½	22¼	ABrd pf	1.70	7.2		2	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
43¼	33⅞	ABdcst	1.20	3.3	8	301	36	35⅞	36	— ⅛
20½	12¾	ABldM	.60	4.0	8	21	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
43⅝	34⅝	AmCan	2.70	7.3	6	86	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅛	ACentry				56	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
45⅛	16½	ACredt	1.30	3.1	11	41	41¾	41⅜	41¾	+ ¼
32⅞	22⅝	ACyan	1.50	5.9	8	150	25½	25¼	25½	— ⅛
13¼	8	AmDistl				13	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
36	23	ADT	1.08	4.4	9	54	25	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	6½	ADualVt				2	9	9	9	
14¾	14½	ADul pf	.84a	5.8		14	14½	14⅜	14⅜	
24¾	20¾	AElPw	2.18	10.	9	458	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
40⅝	29⅝	AmExp	1.60	5.1	8	708	31¾	31	31⅝	+ ⅜
17⅛	9¼	AFamil	.60	6.0	5	71	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
9¼	4⅛	AmFnSys			11	28	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
27⅛	15⅛	AFnSy pf				z200	26	26	26	+ ½
24⅝	19⅝	AGlBd	1.96e	9.4		49	20⅞	20	20⅞	+ ⅜
19	16	AGnCv	1.32	8.1		12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
29¼	21½	AGnIns	1	4.2	4	82	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
36¾	27⅞	AGln pf	1.80	6.0		6	30	30	30	— ¼
13	8½	AHeritLf	.40	3.9	8	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
23½	12	AmHoist	1	6.6	7	80	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.0	13	544	28¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.6	11	x701	26⅝	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
13⅛	4¾	AmInvst	.30	2.8	20	51	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
31¾	16⅝	AMI	.60b	2.8	9	87	21¾	20⅞	21¾	+ ⅜
7⅛	3⅞	AmMotrs			7	266	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
47½	37⅝	ANatR	3	7.5	6	91	40⅝	39¾	40¼	— ⅛
18⅞	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.7	12	52	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜
53⅛	32¼	AStand	2.60	6.3	6	126	41½	41	41½	+ ¼
9⅝	6	ASteril	.32	4.9	9	329	6½	6	6½	+ ½
37⅞	28	AmStrs	2.24	7.3	5	14	31	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	4.60	7.4	8	1437	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞	+ ¼
67¼	59¾	ATT pf	4	6.2		29	64¾	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
50½	44½	ATT pf	3.64	7.9		185	46⅝	46¼	46¼	— ¼
51½	45½	ATT pf	3.74	7.9		56	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	— ⅛
14	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.8	5	17	11⅛	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
28	15⅝	AWat pf	1.43	9.7		z2190	15½	d14¾	14¾	— ⅜
14¾	12	AWat pf	1.25	9.8		z40	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅜
23¼	16	Ameron	1	5.8	6	3	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.9	4	78	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
37¾	27¼	Ametek	1.60	5.8	8	130	28	27¼	27⅞	— ⅜
20⅝	14½	Amfac	1	5.8	6	28	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
40	24	AMPInc	.60	1.8	13	445	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+ ⅝
16½	10⅞	Ampco	.60	3.9	8	90	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
19⅞	9	Ampex			10	120	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
6⅞	1⅝	AmrepCp				36	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	+ ⅜
20¼	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	9.2	10	116	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
8¼	7	Amst pf	.68	9.7		4	7	7	7	
45	29¼	Amsted	1.48	4.3	7	164	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅜
31⅛	25⅛	AnchrH	1.60	6.0	5	19	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	4.6	8	55	22	21¾	21⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica	.30	5.0	7	21	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
13¼	6¾	Anixter	.32	3.6	7	46	9	8⅝	8⅞	+ ¼
18⅞	7⅝	AnsulCo	.53t	3.9	11	104	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.6	10	66	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
22½	8¼	ApldDig			8	459	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ¾
49¾	20¾	ApldDig pf	1	4.3		6	23	22	23	+1½
11	2½	ApplMg			8	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
26⅞	15	ArcataN	.96	4.9	6	34	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
20⅞	13	ArchD	.20b	1.5	8	125	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			6	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅞	4¼	Aristar			5	99	u 8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
21⅝	16⅝	AriPS	1.88	9.5	6	285	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
115	107	AriP pf	10.70	9.9		z140	107¾	107½	107⅝	+ ⅛
18½	9½	ArkBst	.60	5.3	5	20	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
36⅜	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	7.0	7	26	31½	31⅛	31¼	— ⅜
5¼	2½	ArlenRty				81	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
8⅞	5⅝	Armada			12	2	6	6	6	
22⅞	17	Armco	1.36	7.3	4	62	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
30½	26¼	Arm pf	2.10	7.9		7	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	14¾	ArmstCk	1	6.3	8	247	16	15¾	16	— ⅛
51	41¼	ArmC pf	3.75	9.1		z10	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
32	18⅝	ArmRb	1.20	4.7	5	8	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	15¼	AroCorp	1	6.0	9	3	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
23⅝	12	Arvin	1	7.5	4	51	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
37	22¼	Arvin pf	2	8.8		28	22¾	22½	22¾	
20⅝	13¼	Asarco	.40	2.9		328	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
46⅞	27	AshlOil	2	4.4	5	125	45⅝	45	45⅝	
28½	17⅞	AsdDG	1.50	8.1	8	371	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ¼
20	13	Athlone	1	5.3	5	8	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
23⅞	19	AtCyEl	1.74	8.8	10	22	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅛
57⅝	43⅛	AtlRich	2.40	4.4	9	434	55¼	54⅝	55	+ ⅝
193	151½	AtlRc pf	3	1.6		2	184½	184½	184½	—1¾
52	44	AtlRc pf	3.75	8.0		z130	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	
68⅛	51⅞	AtlRc pf	2.80	4.3		20	65⅝	65⅛	65⅝	
17⅛	9½	AtlasCp				60	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	23	AutoDta	.52	1.7	16	71	30⅛	29⅝	30	
35	15⅛	AvcoCp	1	4.4	2	171	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
70	41	Avco pf	3.20	6.6		2	48¼	48¼	48¼	
87½	49	Avco pf	4.20	7.1		7	59¼	58½	59	
19½	12¼	Avery	.52	3.7	8	7	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Avnet	.70	4.4	6	42	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ¼
63	43⅞	Avon	2.60	5.0	14	2500	52¼	51½	52⅛	—1
		— B—B—B —								
3	1⅜	BT Mtg				18	1⅝	1½	1½	
11⅛	5	Bache	.40a	5.5	11	103	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
35⅜	25½	Bakrint	.44	1.4	12	207	31¼	30¾	31⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅜	BaldwU	1	5.1	5	13	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
36⅞	24¼	BldU pf	2.06	7.0		22	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	BallCp	1.20	5.4	6	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
71¾	15⅝	BallyMf	.10	.3	16	1862	38⅝	35⅛	38⅝	+3½
28¼	23⅞	BaltGE	2.28	8.9	7	279	25⅝	25⅝	25¾	
58½	48½	Balt pfB	4.50	9.2		z100	49	49	49	
26¼	17⅞	BanCal	.72	3.4	6	30	21	20⅝	21	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Bandag	.50	4.3	7	127	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	3.0	4	30	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
31½	17⅞	BanP pf	1.25	6.1		1	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
17⅞	13	BkofVa	1.04	7.2	5	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
29⅞	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.3	8	675	25½	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
40	33⅛	BankTr	3	8.8	5	63	34½	34⅜	34⅛	
29¼	26	BkTr pf	2.50	9.3		80	27⅛	27	27	
51⅞	46⅝	BkTr pf	4.22	8.8		3	47⅝	47⅝	47⅞	+ ⅛
21⅛	8⅝	Banner	.12	1.2	12	43	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
29½	21¼	Barber	1.60	6.6	9	24	24¼	24	24¼	
18⅞	11⅝	BardCR	.32	2.6	10	104	12¾	12	12½	+ ⅛
28	16½	BarnsGp	1	4.6	7	8	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
30¼	14⅛	BarryW	.72	3.0	9	17	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	+ ⅛
35	19	Basicln	1.40	4.8	9	9	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅜
65⅜	33⅜	BatesMf	.80	1.3	62	12	61	60⅝	61	+ ⅜
54¼	32¼	Bausch	1.40	3.9	7	135	35⅞	34⅝	35½	+ ⅜
49¾	32⅝	BaxtTrv	.40	1.0	16	239	40½	39⅝	41	+1⅛
5⅝	2⅛	BayColP			38	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
23⅞	19	BaySIG	1.96	10.	7	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
10⅝	7½	BaykCig	.46	4.8	7	42	10	10	10	— ⅜
33¾	24⅛	Bearing	.80	3.0	9	60	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.6	9	1172	23¾	23½	23½	
58½	49	BeatF pf	3.38	6.7		31	50¼	49⅞	50¼	+ ¼
47	27⅝	Beckm	.56	1.3	15	47	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅝
41	30⅝	BectnD	.72	2.2	12	128	33¼	33	33	— ½
31½	20	Beech	.80b	3.5	8	70	23⅝	23	23	— ½
6¼	2⅞	Beker				117	3⅝	3⅜	3¼	
40¼	27	BelcoP	1	2.7	5	95	38¼	37	37	— ¾
26½	19⅛	Belden	1.44	7.2	5	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	BeldnH	.36b	5.1	7	6	7	7	7	
23⅝	13⅜	BellHow	.96	5.8	7	90	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Bellind	.12a	2.0	5	61	6	5⅞	6	
53½	47⅛	BellCd	4.20	7.8	8	17	u53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+ ⅜
24⅛	18½	Bemis	1.40	6.9	6	17	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅜
43⅝	32⅛	Bendix	2.56	7.1	6	17	36	35½	36	+ ¼
26⅝	18⅝	BenfCp	1.80	7.8	6	251	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
53	46½	Benef pf	4.50	9.4		z100	48	48	48	+ ½
115½	85¼	Benef pf	5.50	5.3		z40	103¼	103¼	103¼	—1¾
5⅞	2⅝	BengtB			7	121	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	2⅝	BerkeyP			7	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.7	9	197	24¼	24	24¼	+ ⅛
27½	19⅛	BethStl	1	5.0	5	315	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
40⅝	29	BigThr	.72	2.4	11	427	30½	30	30¼	— ¼
27¾	15⅝	Binney	1	4.9	8	49	20⅝	19⅞	20⅜	+ ¾
26⅝	17⅛	BlsFSL	1	5.4	4	3	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
21¾	14¼	BlackDr	.68	3.9	11	534	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
32	16⅝	BlairJn	1.28	5.6	5	23	23	22⅞	23	+ ½
17⅛	13⅛	BlissL	1	7.5	6	9	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
24⅞	19	BlckHR	1.36	6.5	9	142	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
25¼	18¼	BlueB	1.40	7.0	5	40	20⅛	20	20	
7½	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.7	7	105	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ¼
7⅞	4¼	BobbieBr			4	37	5¼	5	5⅛	
76	25	Boein	1.20a	1.9	10	938	63⅝	61⅞	63¼	+1½
33½	22¼	BoiseC	1.25	4.9	5	163	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+ ⅜
32	25⅜	Borden	1.72	6.4	6	134	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ⅜
34⅛	25⅝	BorgW	2	6.9	5	60	29⅝	29	29	— ¼
9⅞	2⅝	Bormans			12	54	7⅜	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝
26⅛	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	32	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅜
97½	84	BosE pf	8.88	10.		z50	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞	
12½	10⅛	BosE pr	1.17	11.		9	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
15⅝	13½	BosE pr	1.46	11.		44	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	8½	Braniff	.36	3.0	5	376	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
33½	20⅛	BraunC	.80	2.9	8	120	27¾	26	27¾	+2⅛
31⅛	24	BrigSt	1a	3.7	10	21	27¼	26⅞	27¼	
40⅛	28	BristM	1.22	3.8	12	692	32½	31⅜	31⅝	— ¼
46½	35½	BristM pf	2	5.3		3	38	37⅞	38	+ ⅜
18⅝	13¾	BritPet	.43e	2.4	9	192	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
34⅝	25¼	BrkwGl	1.50	5.4	6	12	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.7	6	8	19⅝	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
23⅝	8½	BwnShp	.80	5.1	5	6	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	7¼	Brown	.30	3.5	9	53	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
30	21⅛	BwnGp	1.80	7.7	5	107	23⅞	23⅜	23½	— ½
16	9¼	BwnFer	.50	3.9	10	127	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.70	5.2	6	222	13⅝	13	13⅜	+ ¼
34⅛	27⅞	Brnsw pf	2.40	8.6		7	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
29	17¼	BrushW	1.20	5.4	5	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	BucyEr	.88	5.5	7	67	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
6⅜	5⅞	BudgC pf	.60	10.		5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
36⅝	22½	BuffFo	1.60a	7.0	5	22	23		22⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5	Bulova				19	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15	10	Bundy	.88	7.9	6	23	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	18⅛	BunkrH	1.86	9.8		8	19	18⅞	19	
19⅝	9½	BunkR	.50	3.3	6	88	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
25½	18	BnkR pf	1.50	8.2		3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
22⅝	16⅝	Burlind	1.40	8.0	7	78	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	4.7	6	89	38⅞	38½	38⅝	+ ¼
8	6⅜	BrlNo pf	.55	8.0		31	7	6⅞	6⅞	
47	37	BrlNo pf	2.85	7.3		7	38⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	15⅛	Burndy	.76	4.3	8	223	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	2⅝	BrnsRL	.20	6.4		135	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
88	58⅝	Burrgh	1.60	2.2	12	249	71½	70¾	71½	+ ⅜
28⅛	12⅛	Butlerln	.80	4.5	6	26	17⅞	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅜	Buttes	.24t	2.7		59	8⅝	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
		— C—C—C —								
64⅝	43⅛	CBS	2.60	5.0	8	162	53	52⅝	52⅞	— ⅜
11⅛	4⅝	CCI			4	197	7¼	6¾	7¼	+ ⅜
14	7⅜	CI Rty				1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
37½	29	CIT	2.40	8.2	8	62	29½	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅛
15½	5⅛	CLC	.34	2.3	13	20	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	6⅜	CNA Fn			3	228	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13	CNA pf	1.10	7.3		80	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
12⅞	10⅛	CNAI	1.08a	9.7		12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
55	42⅛	CPC	2.70	5.7	8	54	47¾	47¼	47⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	15⅛	CP Nat	1.64	11.	7	4	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	
20	14⅝	CTS	.70	4.7	6	33	14⅞	14¾	14⅝	+ ⅛
38½	21⅛	CabotC	1.20	4.1	6	64	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
13⅝	4⅛	Cadence			4	11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	14	Caesars			21	2458	u23¼	18⅞	23¼	+4½
17¾	13	Califrn	.40b	2.9	12	28	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
4¾	2¼	CamerB			4	30	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
40⅝	27⅛	CmpRL	.60a	2.1	16	45	28⅞	28½	28¾	+ ¼
38	31	CamSp	1.76	5.4	9	88	33½	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
28⅝	21⅛	CampT	.96	3.9	7	25	25	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
21½	14¾	CdPac	.98e	4.8	5	362	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅜
12½	9⅛	CanalR	.64	6.5	8	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
47¾	37½	CapCits	.20	.5	11	170	40	39⅛	39¼	—1⅛
26½	17⅝	CapHold	.76	3.3	9	14	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	
29⅞	19⅛	Carlisle	1.28	5.5	4	3	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
12	6¼	CaroFrg	.40	5.9	5	27	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
24½	19⅝	CarPw	1.96	9.3	6	514	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
29⅞	26¼	CarP pf	2.67	9.9		3	27	27	27	+ ¼
31	20	CarTec	1.60	6.2	7	20	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ¼
28⅛	13⅝	CarrCp	1	4.1	7	684	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅜
40	33	Carr pf	2.25	6.4		z10	35	35	35	
50⅝	26½	Carr pf	1.86	4.3		16	43	42	43	+ ½
13⅛	10⅜	CarrGn	1.01e	8.9		1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
21½	15⅝	CartHaw	1	6.1	7	40	16½	16½	16½	
36⅝	27¼	CartHw pf	2	7.0		11	28½	28½	28½	— ½
10	6⅜	CartWal	.40	5.7	8	34	7⅛	7	7	
8⅞	6⅜	CascNG	.50r	7.3	20	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
23½	16¼	CastlCk	.80b	4.4	8	27	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
65	45⅛	CatrpT	2.10	3.7	9	225	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	— ⅛
15¼	10⅛	CecoCp	.60	5.4	22	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
47⅛	35⅝	Celanse	3	7.2	7	72	41½	41⅛	41½	+ ⅜
8⅝	3	Cenco			7	106	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27	11⅞	Centex	.20	1.1	9	159	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅝
17⅞	14⅛	CenSoW	1.34	8.8	7	664	15⅛	15	15¼	
22⅛	20	CenHud	1.96	9.7	7	5	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
18⅝	15½	CenllLt	1.60	10.	9	74	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
31	26½	CnlLt pf	2.87	9.9		z1050	29	28½	29	+1
30	25	CnlLt pf	2.62	10.		z50	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅛
15½	12¼	CenllPS	1.28	10.	8	240	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
26¼	18	CenLaE	1.52	7.5	7	38	20⅛	20	20¼	+ ¼
16⅞	14⅞	CeMPw	1.52	10.	7	37	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅞	CenSoya	.76	6.1	6	12	12⅛	12½	12½	— ¼
26½	22¼	CenTel	1.68	6.9	8	44	24⅛	24⅛	24¼	
37⅝	15⅞	CentrDat	1	4.0	11	56	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ½
8½	6⅜	CentrTel	.52	6.8	7	45	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	17	Crt-teed	.80	4.2	5	14	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
19¼	17¼	CessAir	.80	4.2	9	49	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
26¼	16⅝	Chmpln	1.24	6.3	6	336	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	17⅞	Chml pf	1.20	6.2		3	19½	19½	19½	— ⅜
12⅝	9⅝	ChamSp	.72	6.9	7	124	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ¼
8	3⅞	ChartCo	.24	4.4	5	74	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
1⅝	1	ChartCo wt				126	1⅛	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
35½	27	ChrtNY	2.24	7.3	5	24	30⅞	30⅝	30½	+ ¼
9⅝	7¼	ChasFd	.60e	7.5		26	8	7⅞	8	
37¼	27⅝	ChasM	2.20	7.2	6	946	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
92½	81¼	ChasM pfC				2	85½	85½	85½	— ½
14¾	6¼	Chelsea	.50	5.2	5	18	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	+ ⅜
45¼	37	ChmNY	3	8.0	5	144	37⅝	37¼	37½	+ ⅛
24½	20⅛	ChNY pf	1.87	9.1		25	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
51⅞	25¼	ChesVa	1.40	4.1	11	31	34¼	34	34	— ½
27½	20	ChesePn	.94	4.3	11	809	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	25⅝	Chessie	2.32	8.8	9	145	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
59	42	ChiBrl	2a	3.9	9	2	51	51	51	
9⅝	2⅞	ChiMlw			12	17	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
33⅝	6½	ChiMlw pf				4	28⅛	27⅞	27¾	+ ¼
34⅝	23½	ChiPneT	2	7.7	8	19	26	25⅝	26	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅝	ChkFull			4	22	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅝	ChrisCft			7	140	8	7⅝	7⅞	+ ½
25½	19	ChCft pf	1.40	6.9		1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
24¼	14⅛	Chromal	1.10	6.7	5	53	16½	16¼	16⅜	
14	9⅝	Chrysler	.40	4.1		405	9⅝	9⅞	9¾	+ ⅛
5¼	3	Chrys wt				59	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
23⅜	20½	Chrysl pf	2.75	13.		125	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
31	20¼	ChurCh	.44	1.9	12	200	23⅝	23¼	23½	
31¼	26½	CinBell	2.32	7.8	6	6	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	19⅝	CinGE	1.96	9.9	8	2766	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
108⅝	100	CinG pf	9.30	9.1		z500	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅜
109	100	CinG pf	9.28	9.0		z1000	103	103	103	—1
37¼	17⅜	CinMil	1.10	3.7	7	20	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	
29½	18⅝	Citicrp	1.16	4.6	7	1273	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
58⅝	45¼	CitiesSv	3.20	6.0	7	112	53½	52⅞	53⅛	+ ½
1½	1	CitzSoRt				35	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	11⅞	Cityinv	1	7.2	3	184	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1-64	Cityinv wt				14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅞	21	Cityin pf	2	8.6		44	23½	23¼	23¼	
40½	30⅝	ClarkE	2	5.9	6	44	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ½
16½	11⅛	ClarkOil	.60	4.0	9	128	15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ¼
31⅞	26	ClvCl	1.20a	4.6	9	48	26⅛	26	26	— ½
23⅞	16⅞	ClevEl	1.84	10.	8	193	18	17¼	17⅞	+ ⅜
13¾	7	Clevepk	.40	7.6	8	27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Clorox	.48	5.7	8	115	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	9⅛	CluettPe	.60	5.9	5	141	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
13	10½	CluettP pf	1	9.0		15	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	8	Coachm	.40	5.4	27	89	8¼	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
21⅞	10⅛	CstlStGs	.30	1.8	6	146	16½	16¼	16⅜	
27⅝	17⅞	CstSG pf	1.83	10.		38	18	18	18	
23½	14	CstSG pf	1.19	7.4		15	16⅜	16	16⅛	
10½	5½	CocaBtl	.40	6.8	9	176	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
47¾	35⅛	CocaCl	1.74	4.2	14	302	41⅞	40¾	41⅞	
42	20	CldwBk	1.40	4.5	7	51	30⅞	29⅞	30⅞	+1⅜
16¾	10⅛	ColeNt	.64	5.3	8	11	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	Coleco				81	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
24¼	17	ColgPal	1	5.8	8	804	17¾	d16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
13¼	8½	CollAik	.72	7.9	5	66	9⅛	9	9⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	ColBnF	.28	2.5	6	33	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
38	24⅝	ColPen	1.20	4.4	7	80	27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
42⅝	30½	Colind	2.10	6.2	5	12	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
33	23⅝	Colt pf	1.60	6.0		1	26½	26½	26½	+1
29⅝	25⅛	ColGas	2.34	8.7	6	170	26⅞	26½	26⅞	
27½	13⅛	ColuPict	.40a	2.0	3	433	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
28	21	ColSOh	2.32	11.	12	160	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
113½	100½	CSO pf	10.52	10.		z100	101¼	101	101	— ¼
27¼	22⅛	CSO pf	2.42	10.		5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¼
35¼	27⅛	CombC	n.20	.7	11	24	30⅛	30	30	
44⅞	31	CmbEn	2	5.9	7	194	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	— ½
21⅞	9⅝	CmbEq	.14b	1.2	10	107	11⅛	11	11½	+ ½
37	24⅞	CmwE	2.40	9.1	8	801	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
21⅛	18⅛	CwE pf	1.42	7.4		6	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	19⅝	CwE pf	1.90	9.3		15	20⅝	20½	20½	
24½	21	CwE pf	2	9.2		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
27¼	25⅛	CwE pf	2.37	8.7		8	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
33⅝	27	CwE pf	2.87	9.8		27	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
49⅝	29⅝	Comsat	2	5.1	11	21	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ¼
22⅝	12⅝	CoPsyc	.50	3.4	11	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
21¾	18⅝	ComPS	1.88	9.6	6	5	19½	19½	19½	
46	28⅝	Compgr	.20	.6	12	122	35	34¼	34⅞	+ ⅝
17	8	CompSci			18	65	11⅛	11	11⅛	
25⅞	15¼	ConAgr	1.30	6.0	5	4	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ¼
33⅞	21⅜	ConeMl	1.60	6.8	4	43	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅜
26¼	16¼	Congolm	.80	4.2	6	124	19¼	19	19¼	— ¼
21⅝	17	ConnM	1.80	9.7	15	57	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
25⅝	13⅛	Conroc	.80b	5.3	8	22	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
25½	21⅝	ConEd	2.20	9.8	5	325	22⅜	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
83	71	ConE pf	6	8.2		1	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¼
52⅞	45⅝	ConE pf	4.65	9.9		z310	47½	47	47	+ ⅜
55⅝	47½	ConE pf	5	10.		5	48½	48	48⅛	+ ⅜
27	21	ConFds	1.60	7.1	7	88	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅜
68	60	ConF pf	4.50	7.4		4	61¾	61⅜	61⅜	— ⅜
34	21⅛	CnsFrt	1.18	4.5	4	58	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
44⅞	33⅝	CnsNG	2.76	7.9	7	118	35	34⅝	34⅝	
25¼	20⅝	ConsPw	2.24	10.	7	420	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
46¾	39½	CnPw pf	4.16	10.		z90	41½	40	40	—3
85	72	CnPw pf	7.45	9.6		z250	78	78	78	—1¼
88	75	CnPw pf	7.72	9.4		z1500	82⅛	82¼	82⅛	+1⅛
88⅛	76¼	CnPw pf	7.76	9.8		z100	79½	79½	79½	+ ½
86⅝	75½	CnPw pf	7.68	9.5		z200	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	23½	CnPw pr	2.50	10.		3	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
25⅛	20⅞	CnPw pr	2.22	10.		5	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
26⅝	22⅞	CnPw pf	2.43	10.		1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
77⅝	70⅛	CnPw pf	5.50	7.6		1	72¼	72¼	72¼	
16⅝	7⅞	ContAir	.30e	3.0	4	145	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	ContCop				14	4	3⅞	4	
28⅞	22⅝	CntlCorp	1.70	7.2	5	147	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
34⅝	27¼	CntlGrp	2.20	8.0	7	222	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
25⅞	23¼	CntGp pr	2	8.3		2	24	24	24	
32⅝	23½	Contill	1.44	5.6	6	69	25⅞	25⅝	25½	— ⅛
17	13½	ContllP	1.28e	8.9	36	64	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
6	2⅛	ContllRt				42	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
32⅛	24½	ContOil	1.50	5.5	8	292	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	— ¼
16⅞	14½	ContTel	1.24	8.3	8	72	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
44½	27⅝	CtlData	.25	.8	7	526	32⅞	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜
30⅝	20	Conwd	1.48	5.2	8	6	27	27	27	— ¼
7¼	2⅛	CookUn	.39t	10.	12	32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
60	40⅝	Coopln	1.84	3.9	8	9	46⅞	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
29	14⅝	CoopLab	.40	2.1	10	101	19	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅜
15¼	10⅝	CoopTR	.80	7.1	4	15	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
25	17¼	Copeind	.84	4.6	6	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
22½	16¼	Coppwd	1.28	7.6	7	8	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅝	Cordura	.30	6.7	11	49	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
18	13⅛	Corein	.64	4.1	6	19	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	+ ⅜
65	44⅝	CornG	1.68	3.0	9	127	55⅞	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
32⅝	18	CorrBlk	1.24	5.3	9	19	23⅛	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
5½	1¼	Cousins				65	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
25½	15⅝	Cowles	.90	5.1	14	88	17½	17½	17½	
59⅝	31½	CoxBdct	.45	1.2	12	404	54¼	54	54	+ ½
15	8⅞	Craig	.50	4.4	4	27	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
37	23¼	Crane	1.40b	5.7	7	4	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ¼
12⅝	6	CreditF	.40	4.2	7	213	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+1⅛
30¼	22⅞	CrockN	1.80	7.2	5	67	25⅛	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
46½	38⅝	CrckN pf	3	7.7		1	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf	2.18	9.2		18	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
19	13½	CrompK	.96	7.0	6	13	13⅞	13½	13¾	— ⅛
28⅛	20⅞	CrosHl	1	4.6	8	10	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
35¾	22⅛	CrwnCk			7	46	27¾	27¾	27⅜	+ ⅛
38	29	CrwZel	1.90	6.2	8	327	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
66⅛	59⅝	CrnZ pf	4.20	6.6		z650	64	62	64	+2
39¼	27½	CrumF	2.08	6.1	4	35	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
21⅞	13¼	Culbro	1.40	11.	16	11	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
42⅝	29⅝	CumEn	1.80	5.1	5	39	35	33⅞	35	+1⅛
11⅞	8	CunnDrg	.32	3.3	8	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
12¾	10⅝	CurrInc	1.10	9.9	5	12	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
22¼	11⅞	CurtW	.80	5.8	8	13	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
29	22½	CurtW A	2	8.9		1	22½	22½	22½	
58	30	CutlerH	1.40	2.5	11	14	57⅛	57	57	— ½
33⅝	19⅝	Cyclp	1.20a	4.7	3	6	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
20⅞	14½	Cyprus	.80b	5.0	6	59	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
		— D—D—D —								
14¼	7⅝	DPF			4	30	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Damon	.20	4.1	163	73	5	4⅞	4⅞	
14⅝	9½	DanRiv	.72	6.1	6	120	12¼	11	11⅞	+ ⅞
32⅝	19⅛	DanaCp	1.36	4.9	7	x105	28	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	15	Daniel	.22b	1.4	8	9	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
49½	34	DartInd	1.60	4.1	8	226	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	— ⅛
49½	34½	Dart pf	2	5.0		20	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
71⅞	42	DataGen			15	106	58½	57⅞	58⅝	+ ¼
49⅞	18½	DataTer	.10i	.3	17	48	36⅞	36½	36⅞	+ ¼
76¾	34⅛	Datapnt			13	149	59½	58½	59½	+1½
18	13⅝	Davco	.50b	3.6	4	20	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
44¼	33⅞	DaytHd	1.60	4.5	3	73	36⅛	35¾	35¾	— ¼
18¾	15⅝	DaytPL	1.66	11.	9	145	15¾	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
125	111	DPL pf	12.50	11.		z30	111	111	111	
37	22½	Deere	1.40	4.3	7	318	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅛
44⅛	22¾	DelMon	1.70	4.1	10	129	41⅜	41	41	— ½
14½	12⅝	DelmP	1.28	9.9	7	193	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
58	35¾	DeltaAir	1	2.4	6	161	41¾	41⅜	41½	
13	6⅝	Deltec	3c		25	31	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
15¼	5	Deltona			63	39	8⅛	8	8⅛	
36½	23	DenMf	1.52	4.9	7	13	31¼	31	31	— ¼
35	21⅞	Dennys	.80	3.2	8	47	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
25½	13¾	Dentsply	.80	5.2	19	25	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
19⅝	11⅜	DeSoto	1	8.5	6	35	11⅝	11⅛	11¾	— ⅛
17¼	14⅝	DetEd	1.52	10.	9	262	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
102	89	DetE pf	9.32	10.		z20	90	90	90	
82	70	DetE pf	7.36	10.		z90	73½	73½	73½	
29⅞	25	DetE pf	2.75	11.		5	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	— ¼
24¾	20⅝	DetE pr	2.28	11.		6	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	
22	16	Dexter	.80	4.0	9	7	20	19¾	20	+ ½
14¼	7½	DiGior	.48	4.4	7	41	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
38½	30	Diaint	2.20	6.4	8	201	35⅛	33	34⅝	+ ⅜
29⅞	19⅝	DiamS	1.48	7.6	6	363	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅝	DickAB	.20a	1.4	13	365	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
20	11⅞	Dictaph	.84	5.9	5	51	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	11⅞	Diebold	.40	3.3	12	15	18¼	18¼	18¼	
54⅞	38½	DigitalEq			14	473	48⅞	47⅞	48⅝	+ ⅜
11½	7	Dillingm	.52	6.9		29	7⅞	7⅝	7½	+ ⅛
26½	20½	Dillingm pf	2	9.5		2	21	21	21	— ⅛
34⅝	28⅝	Dillon	1.20b	4.1	10	6	29	29	29	+ ⅛
47⅛	31⅛	Disney	.32b	.8	13	197	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
3¾	1	Divrsldin				32	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6½	1⅝	DivrsMtg				26	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
20¼	13¼	DrPepr	.44	4.2	13	225	15⅞	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
95	54⅝	DomeM	.80a	1.2	9	46	69⅞	68⅝	69⅛	+ ⅛
6½	2⅜	DonLJ	.14	4.0	12	47	3½	3⅜	3½	— ⅛
33¾	21	Donnly	.88	3.1	10	311	28⅝	27⅜	28	+ ¾
29⅛	16¼	DorOliv	.60	3.6	7	148	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	—1⅛
22½	11½	Dorsey	.60	5.1	5	33	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
51¼	37⅞	Dover	1.40	3.5	9	63	40½	40	40½	+ ½
30⅞	22¼	Dow Ch	1.40	5.2	9	844	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ⅜
39	28½	DowJn	1.44	4.5	12	1	32	32	32	— ¼
32¼	25⅝	Dravo	1.16	4.0	8	27	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
47¾	36	Dresser	1	2.6	8	175	38⅞	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅛
17	14½	DrexB	1.48	9.7		40	15⅝	15	15¼	— ⅛
17¾	9⅝	Dreyfs	.75a	6.4	6	6	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
138⅝	97⅝	duPont	5a	4.1	9	x571	122½	121	121⅞	— ⅜
22¼	18⅜	DukeP	1.80	9.4	8	281	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
88	74⅞	Duke pf	6.75	8.8		1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅛
103½	92	Duke pf	8.70	9.1		z6130	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	26⅝	Duke pf	2.69	9.8		9	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
103	96	Duke pf	8.84	9.1		z680	97⅝	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅛
38⅛	26½	DunBr	1.40	4.2	14	193	34	33½	33½	— ⅜
28⅛	16	DuqLt	1.72	10.	16	256	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
27	21½	Duq pfA	2.10	9.3		z100	22½	22½	22½	+1
24	21⅛	Duq pf	2.05	8.9		z10	23	23	23	+1¼
29½	25	Duq pr	2.75	10.		z190	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
12½	6¼	DutchB	.16	2.2		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7½	4⅝	DynAm	.10	2.0	5	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		— E—E—E —								
33	16½	EG&G	.44	1.6	12	55	27½	26¾	27⅜	+ ⅝
4	2⅝	EMI	.18e	6.0	20	61	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
35⅝	19½	E Sys	1.20	4.8	6	22	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
25½	16	EagleP	.76	3.6	8	13	21	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	18½	Easco	1.10	5.8	6	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	5⅝	EastAir			2	568	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	22⅞	EsAir pf	2.69	11.		17	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	13	EastGF	.80	5.7	27	286	14¼	13⅞	14	— ⅛
17	14½	EastUtl	1.60	10.	6	20	15½	15⅜	15½	+ ½
68⅛	41⅛	EsKod	2	3.4	12	735	59⅝	58⅝	59	+ ⅛
41½	33	Eaton	2.25	6.5	5	55	35¼	34⅞	34⅞	
15¼	14⅛	Echlin	.44	2.9	12	22	15½	15¼	15⅛	
33⅝	23⅛	EckrdJk	.80	2.2	13	231	29	28¼	29	+1
34⅛	21⅛	EdisBr	1.10	4.2	7	20	26⅛	26	26⅛	— ⅜
26⅛	14	Edwrd	.60	3.9	4	13	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
18¼	13⅝	ElPaso	1.32	8.3	7	384	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅜
25⅞	22⅝	EPG dpf	2.35	10.		12	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	2⅛	ElecAssc			9	41	7¼	7	7⅛	
24⅝	14⅝	EDS	.84	4.6	11	67	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
8½	3⅝	ElMeMg			4	85	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	18⅝	Elgin	1.60	7.7	7	12	20¾	20½	20¾	
6⅞	3⅝	Elixir			4	34	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	24¼	Eltra	1.34	5.0	7	71	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅜
39¼	29⅝	EmrsEl	1.44	4.1	12	214	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅜
28⅝	19½	EmryA	.92	4.6	15	89	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
45	27⅝	Emhart	2.20	6.5	6	108	34	33⅞	34	+ ¼
16	13⅝	EmpDs	1.40	9.9	9	12	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
17¼	12⅝	EmpGas	.40	2.9	6	3	14	14	14	
28⅝	20⅝	EngMC	1.20	4.4	7	143	27⅛	27	27⅛	
16⅞	6	EnnisB	.48	4.3	5	19	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ½
24½	16¼	Ensrch	1.36	7.7	7	101	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
18	14½	Entex	.80	4.9	7	63	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
32⅛	16⅝	Envrtec	1	5.6	8	52	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
28½	21⅛	Equitx	2.20	10.	8	5	21⅜	d21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
13	10⅝	Equimk	.96	9.0	5	13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
26½	23	Eqmk pf	2.31	9.9		6	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
37¾	32⅛	EqutGs	3.04	9.1	6	11	33⅜	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
27½	17½	EqtLf	2	12.	9	51	17⅝	d17⅛	17⅛	— ½
32⅜	23⅛	Esmrk	1.84	7.7	6	126	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
13¾	8⅛	Esquire	.40	3.8	6	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
17⅜	9¾	EssexCh	.60	4.8	6	22	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	6⅛	Estrlin	.48	3.8	9	16	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
24⅜	18½	Ethyl	1.10	5.3	5	20	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
63	48	Ethyl pf	2.40	4.7		3	51	51	51	— ½
25⅞	14⅝	EvansP	1.20	6.4	6	245	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	13⅛	Evan pf	1.40	10.		3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
35	21	ExCelO	1.60	5.9	7	30	27⅝	26¾	27⅛	— ⅛
20	16¾	Exclsr	1.73e	10.		17	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
53⅝	43	Exxon	3.40	6.8	9	936	50⅝	49⅞	50¼	+ ¼
		— F—F—F —								
28⅝	20⅛	FMC	1.40	5.9	6	137	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Fabrge	.40	4.6	6	82	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	FabriCtr	.24	3.5	7	15	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	FacetEnt			16	24	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
41¼	22⅝	FairCm	.80	2.6	7	127	30½	29¾	30½	+ ¼
35½	14¼	Fairind	.80	3.2	6	50	25¼	25	25	— ¼
11⅛	9⅝	FairmtF	.76	8.0	9	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
37½	25¼	FalconS	.80	2.4	19	43	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	+ ⅜
19½	8	FrWstFn			3	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅞	FarahMf				26	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
7½	3⅝	Fedders				76	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
38⅛	26⅞	FedCo	2	5.7	5	61	35	33⅞	35	+1
35⅛	21½	FdMog	1.80	6.3	5	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	FedNM	1.16	7.1	4	298	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	12½	FedPB	.90	4.4	7	35	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	16	FPap pf	1.20	4.6		1	26	26	26	+ ¼
16⅝	11⅛	FdSignl	.80	6.7	5	18	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
41⅜	31⅞	FedDSt	1.60	5.0	8	273	32⅜	d31¼	31⅞	— ⅜
35	18¼	Ferro	1.08	5.4	6	152	20½	19¾	20⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	6½	FidFin	.40	4.6	3	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
35½	29½	FidUnl	2.60	8.5	6	10	30½	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
31¾	22⅛	Fidcst	1.40a	5.4	5	67	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	8⅛	Filmwy	.20b	1.4	8	512	14⅜	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅜
22⅝	9⅝	FinCpA	.50	3.0	5	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅞	FinSBar	.60	4.2	4	48	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
38½	21⅛	FinlFed	1.20	5.0	4	45	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
16½	11⅞	Firestn	1.10	8.8	10	333	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	FtChrt	.80	5.1	4	47	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	16¼	FstChic	1.10	5.8	6	87	19⅛	18⅞	19	
39¾	29¼	FtBnTx	1.32	3.9	8	17	34	34	34	— ⅜
38⅝	33⅜	FtlnBn	1.30	3.8	7	23	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
16½	8	FstMiss	.40	3.6	18	137	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
32¼	23½	FstNBo	2	7.8	5	193	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
25½	21	FINStBn	2	9.2	6	4	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	12⅞	FstPa	1.32	9.7	6	79	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
3¾	1⅞	FtPa wt				36	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	FtPaMtg				27	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	FtUnRl	1.08	9.7	10	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7	6⅛	FtVaBk	.50	7.2	6	25	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ¼
29⅝	23	FtWisc	1.76	7.2	6	1	24½	24½	24½	
36	24	FischM	1.40	5.1	7	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ¼
12⅝	7⅛	FishFds	.60	6.2	6	41	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20	12⅛	FishrScl	.44	3.2	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
16¾	10	FleetEnt	.52	4.7	6	121	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Fleming	.90	5.4	7	14	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	13	FlexiV	.80	5.2	4	114	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
39⅝	18¼	Flintkt	1.40	4.8	6	184	29⅝	27⅝	29¼	+2⅛
49½	28½	Flint pf	2.25	6.3		1	36	36	36	+2½
53⅝	37½	FlaECst			11	14	39¾	39	39¼	+ ⅛
30¼	21½	FlaGas	1.44	5.9	6	23	24½	23¾	24½	+ ⅞
29⅝	23⅛	FlaPL	2.08	7.9	6	x584	26½	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
33⅝	28⅝	FlaPow	2.76	8.8	7	91	31⅜	31⅛	31½	
31¾	17¼	FlaStl	1.60	7.3	4	67	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
43½	30⅛	Fluor	1.20	3.8	7	78	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ½
103	74	Fluor pf	3	3.9		6	76¼	74½	76¼	+ ¼
51⅞	39	FordM	3.60	8.8	3	822	41¼	40⅝	41	—
23½	16¼	ForMK	1.24	6.5	5	27	19	19	19	
37⅞	26⅜	FMK pf	1.80	5.9		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
15	12⅞	FtDear	1.24	9.7		35	12⅞	12¾	12¾	—
42¾	27¼	FtHowP	1.08	2.8	11	19	38¾	38⅜	38⅜	—
40¼	24⅛	FosWh	1a	3.3	7	59	30¼	30	30⅛	+
19¼	8¼	Fotomat	.50	4.4	10	34	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
44¾	24⅛	FourPhs			11	94	27⅜	26⅛	27⅛	+
40⅛	27⅝	Foxbro	1.10	3.4	9	89	32½	32⅛	32⅛	
11¾	5½	FrankM	.30	4.8	8	87	4¼	4	4⅛	+
29¼	18⅛	FrpMln	1.60	5.7	15	1331	28½	26½	28⅛	+
20	9	Frigtrn	.22	1.6	11	33	14	13⅝	14	+
34⅛	24	Fruehf	2.20	8.2	4	120	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+
14	7½	Fuqua	.40	4.4	5	220	9	8⅝	9	+
15½	12½	Fuqa pf	1.25	9.5		8	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	—
		— G—G—G —								
15⅝	9⅝	GAF	.68	6.3		219	11	10⅝	10⅞	+
19⅝	14⅛	GAF pf	1.20	7.7		31	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+
32	22¼	GATX	1.80	7.1	19	76	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—
40¼	31	GAT pf	2.50	7.5		1	33¼	33¼	33¼	—
22½	7⅛	GCA	.15	1.1	9	102	13¼	13	13⅛	—
14	5⅝	GDV			4	41	7½	7¼	7⅜	+
7⅞	4⅝	GF Eqp				13	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—
4	1⅝	GMR Pr			10	9	2	2	2	
7¾	4⅞	Gable			9	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+
38⅛	23⅛	GamSk	1.40	5.3	7	187	27⅛	26⅛	26⅝	—
32½	21⅛	GaSk pf	1.60	7.0		2	22¾	22¾	22¾	
50⅝	34¼	Gannett	1.40	3.3	14	83	43	42¼	42⅝	—
17½	6¾	GapStr	.30	3.8	4	45	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+
25⅛	15½	GordDn	1	5.5	8	118	18¼	18	18⅛	+
29⅛	15⅝	Garfink	1.14	6.0	7	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+
15⅝	12¾	GasSvc	1.28	8.9	7	18	14⅝	14	14⅜	+
9⅝	6½	Gatewy	.60	8.7	3	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+
40	23¾	GearhtO	.24	.8	17	105	29¾	28⅝	29½	+
34⅞	19	Geico	.70	2.8	9	7	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+
24⅞	17⅛	GemCa				2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
16⅞	13½	Gemln	1.20a	8.6		10	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+
11¾	8⅞	GAInv	.92e	9.2		18	10⅛	9⅞	10	—
42½	27¼	GnAmO	.40	1.6	21	83	38⅝	37¼	38	+
18	11	GnBcsh	.80	5.5	5	1	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—
20¾	11⅛	GnCable	1.10	7.3	8	67	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+
24⅞	20½	GnCbl pr	1.94	8.9		9	21⅞	21	21⅞	+
45⅝	26½	GCinma	1.12	3.3	9	16	34	33⅝	34	+
93½	37	GenDyn				44	71½	70½	71⅛	+
57⅞	43⅛	GenEl	2.60	5.3	9	991	49¾	49⅜	49½	—
35¼	26½	GnFds	1.80	5.7	8	892	31⅞	31½	31⅝	+
29¼	21¾	GnGth	1.50e	6.3	16	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+
41⅞	18½	Gninst	.60	2.1	8	131	28¾	28⅛	28⅝	+
21½	11⅛	GenMed	.44	3.4	12	44	13⅝	13	13	—
34⅛	26⅝	GnMills	1.16	3.9	11	111	29⅞	29⅝	29½	—
66⅞	54	GMot	6e	11.	5	1446	55	54¼	55	+
71½	62¼	GMot pf	5	7.8		3	64	64	64	
16⅞	9⅛	GnPort	.60	5.4	5	37	11⅛	11	11⅛	+
21⅝	16⅝	GPU	1.80	10.	8	131	18	17¾	17⅞	—
9¼	5	GnRefr				39	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+
33⅝	23½	GnSignl	1	3.7	10	128	27⅜	26⅞	27⅛	—
8⅝	5⅜	GnSteel	.25r	3.6	6	1	7	7	7	+
32⅞	27⅞	GTE	2.48	8.6	7	2038	29	28½	29	+
34⅝	29⅞	GTE pf	2.50	8.2		2	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	—
28⅝	25⅞	GTE pf	2.48	9.4		19	26¼	26¼	26¼	
31⅜	22½	GTire	1.50	6.4	5	161	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+
8⅛	3⅞	Genesco				77	4½	4⅜	4½	
32¾	22⅝	Genstr	1.48	5.0	6	71	30	28¾	29⅝	+
41¼	31	GenuPt	1.10	3.0	14	11	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	—
32½	23½	GaPac	1.10	4.3	9	453	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+
29⅞	25½	GaPw pf	2.75	10.		24	26¾	26½	26¾	+
88⅝	76	GaPw pf	7.80	9.9		z500	79½	79⅛	79⅛	+
86¾	74	GaPw pf	7.72	11.		z70	73	d73	73	—1
31⅞	20	Geosrc	.51e	2.0	8	5	25	24⅝	25	+
34¼	25⅞	GerbPd	1.50	5.0	9	16	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—
44⅝	33⅛	Getty	1.20	3.2	10	112	38	37¾	37⅞	—
10⅝	7⅛	GiantPC	.60	7.6	26	10	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+
20¾	8¾	GlbrFn	.90	5.5	5	124	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	—
22⅝	10	GldLew	.70	4.1	4	42	17¼	16⅞	17	
23⅞	14	GiffdHill	1.20	6.2	5	10	19½	19¼	19½	—
33	23¼	Gillette	1.60	6.5	8	158	25	24⅝	24⅝	+
12¼	6¼	GinosInc			6	41	7½	7⅜	7⅜	—
20	8¾	GlobMar			11	53	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
10¾	10⅛	GldWFn	n.50	4.6	4	1547	u10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+
23⅞	17⅞	Goodrh	1.32	7.4	5	53	18	d17¾	17¾	—
18⅝	15⅝	Goodyr	1.30	8.0	6	321	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+
22½	15	GordJw	.60	3.4	5	74	17¾	17⅛	17½	—

(Continued on Page 11)

MAPCO'S PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH

It's axiomatic that people make a company and people cause a company to grow. MAPCO people work harder than average at this ... each one producing an annual average of $194,000 in sales and revenues. This compares to 1965, when each MAPCO employee produced an average of $47,000 in annual sales and revenues.

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9.35% Sinking Fund Debentures due November 15, 2003

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November, 1978

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October 1978

هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Trading Closing Prices November 22

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅝	Gould 1.60	5.8	7	61	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
23½	Gould pf1.35	5.0		2	26¾	26¾	26¾	
23⅝	Grace 1.90	7.0	7	186	27⅝	27½	27¼	— ½
25¼	Grace wd			367	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
26½	Grainger .76	2.3	13	203	33⅝	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
11	Granitvl 1	8.8	9	79	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
13⅝	GrayDr .80	5.7	5	6	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
5	GtAtPc .15e	2.9	40	472	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
22¾	GtLkD 1a	3.1	5	25	32	31	32	+1
22⅞	GNIrn 2.25e	9.8	17	x10	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
23⅝	GtNoNk 1.40	4.5	8	14	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
18¼	GtWFin 1	3.9	4	218	25⅞	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
16⅛	GGiant 1.08	3.8	12	16	28⅝	28½	28⅝	— ¼
11⅛	Greyh 1.04	8.7	9	254	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
7-16	Greyhnd wt			102	½	15-32	½	+1-32
7⅛	GrowC .44	4.5	6	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅜	GthRty			38	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	Grumm 1.20	7.7	5	27	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
13½	Guardin .36	2.4	6	5	15	15	15	— ⅛
11	GlfWstn .70	5.3	4	233	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	GlfW pf 3.87	6.0		1	65	65	65	
22¼	GulfOil 1.90	7.5	8	2257	25⅜	24⅞	25¼	+ ½
8⅛	GulfRes .25	2.6	10	41	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
14	GulfR pf1.30	8.1		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15½	GulfR pf1.60	9.6		18	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
12	GlfStUt 1.24	10.	7	387	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
47	GlfSU pf4.52	8.6		z1400	52⅝	52½	52⅝	+1⅝
12⅛	GulfUtd .88	6.6	6	43	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
6	Gulton .30	3.5	8	24	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
	— H-H-H —							
32⅞	HackW 3	8.8	7	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
19½	HallFB 1.10	4.4	10	51	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
19	HallPrt .80a	3.3	10	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	
54½	Hallbt 1.80	2.9	9	714	63⅝	62⅛	62⅝	— ½
16¼	HamrP 1.40	7.2	7	32	19⅝	19½	19½	
14¼	HanJS 1.51e	10.		63	14⅝	d14½	14½	— ¼
17⅝	HanJI 1.90e	10.		17	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
9⅝	Hndlmn .80	5.3	7	205	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
21½	HandyH 1.20	3.9	8	3	31	31	31	
25	Hanes 1.72	2.8	12	30	u60⅝	60½	60⅝	+ ⅛
30⅛	Hanna 1.80	5.9	11	18	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
25½	HarBrJ 1.44	4.5	10	50	33	32¼	32¼	— ⅜
8¼	Hardees .20	1.9	5	92	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	Harnishf 1	6.8	8	115	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	Harrah .50	2.4	18	325	20¾	18⅞	20⅝	+1⅞
26¼	HarrBk 1.64	5.9	6	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
27	Harris .60	2.0	14	296	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
25⅝	Harsco 1.80	6.0	6	16	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
10	HartSM .80	7.3	5	60	11⅛	11	11	
16¼	HarteHk .50	2.4	13	104	21	21	21	— ¼
14⅜	HattSe 1.44a	9.6	10	8	15¼	15	15	— ¼
24	HwlEl 2.24	8.7	7	13	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞	+ ⅜
15¼	HayesA 1.28	7.2	9	19	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ¼
9½	Hazeltn .40	3.5	6	11	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
15	HeathTec		7	13	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ½
8½	Hecks .24	2.5	7	15	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
5½	HeclaM			53	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	HellmB .1	4.1	5	16	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
33¼	HeinzH 1.80	4.7	9	68	38¼	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
28½	Heinz pf1.70	5.9		1	29	29	29	+ ½
6	HeleneC		4	37	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
15½	Hellrint 1.10	6.6	6	52	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
33	HelmrP .48	1.2	10	22	41⅛	40¾	41⅛	+ ¼
12¼	Hercules 1	6.3	8	241	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ¼
18⅝	Hershy 1.20	6.3	6	20	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¼
5½	Hesston			11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅛	Hestn pf1.60	11.		2	15	15	15	— ⅛
23⅝	Heublin 1.52	5.3	10	445	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅜
61¾	HewlPk .60	.7	18	158	82⅝	81⅞	82½	+ ¾
5½	HghVlt .10	1.6	11	71	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
17½	Hillenbd .94	3.5	8	2	27	27	27	— ¼
22⅝	Hilton 2	4.2	10	167	47½	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅞
16¼	Hobort 1.08	6.4	7	55	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
13⅞	Holiday .56	3.2	9	818	17⅞	16⅞	17¾	+1
23⅛	HlldyA 1.70t	6.3		6	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅞
15	HollyS			17	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
10	HmeG pf1.10	11.		32	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
29⅝	Homestk 1.10a	3.6	13	67	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝	+ ¼
17⅛	Honda .37e	1.5	13	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
43	Honwll 2.20	3.4	8	588	65	63⅝	65	+1¼
17½	HoovU 1.24	5.6	7	4	22⅛	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
1½	Horizon			203	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+ ⅜
24⅜	HospCp .40	1.5	12	176	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
12	HostInt .48	2.6	8	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
14½	Houdle 1.20	4.1	10	87	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+ ½
27½	Houdpf 2.25	6.3		2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	HougM 1.40	5.3	6	44	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	HousFb .36	6.4	5	55	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
16⅞	HoushF 1.45	8.1	6	206	18	17⅝	17⅞	
37⅝	HouF pf2.37	5.9		20	40	40	40	+ ½
29	HouF pf2.50	8.3		2	30¼	30¼	30¼	+1
26⅝	HoustIn 2.12	7.6	7	218	28⅛	27⅞	28	— ⅛
19¾	HousNG .1	4.3	7	679	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
9	HowdJn .40	3.9	7	601	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ¼
15⅞	Hubbrd 1.44	8.8	8	33	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	HudsnA		53	11	16½	16¼	16½	
13⅝	HudsnB		55	5	17	17	17	+ ½
28⅝	HughsTl .92	2.1	11	200	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	— ⅛
14¼	Human .50	2.6	13	56	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	Huma pf2.50	11.		90	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
9⅝	HuntCh .40	3.6	10	260	11⅛	11¼	11¼	
8¼	HuntIR		7	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅛	HuttEF .68	4.2	4	101	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
9⅝	Huyck .72	6.9	9	35	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
	— I-I-I —							
19⅛	IC Ind 1.68	6.9	6	27	24½	24¼	24½	— ¼
39⅝	IC In pf 3.50	8.5		2	41⅛	41	41	— ⅛
4	ICN			76	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
34	INACp 2.60	7.8	5	190	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	
16¼	INAIn 1.62	9.7		11	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
10	IU Int .95	9.5	5	237	10⅛	10	10	
13⅛	IU Int pf1.36	9.8		17	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27⅞	24	IdahoP 2.28	9.3	8	81	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
28	18⅜	IdealB 1.60	7.8	6	99	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅜
8⅞	4½	IdealT .32b	6.4	38	44	5	4⅞	5	
27½	21⅞	IllPowr 2.28	10.	8	349	23	22½	22¾	+ ¼
25½	22	IlPow pf2.04	9.0		z40	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
28½	18½	ITW .80	3.4	9	31	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
24⅛	13⅛	ImplCp .80	4.7	4	180	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅜	INCO .40	2.7	21	626	15⅛	14⅞	15	
7¼	5⅛	IncCap			3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
10⅞	9⅛	IncCC .94e	9.5		3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
25	20⅛	IndiM pf2.15	10.		5	21½	21½	21½	
27¾	24	IndiGas 2.40	9.3	5	4	25¾	25¾	25¾	
25⅝	21⅛	IndiPL 2	8.8	11	49	22¾	22⅝	22¾	+ ¼
20	16⅛	IndiNat 1.44	8.7	5	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	11⅞	Inexco .10	.6	17	361	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ¼
64¼	47½	IngerR 3	6.1	8	64	49¼	48½	48⅞	— ⅛
44	33¼	IngR pf2.35	6.8		17	35	34¾	34¾	— ⅛
15⅞	10½	IngrTec .50	3.6	7	16	14⅛	14	14	
41⅞	33½	InlndStl 2.80	8.2	6	113	34½	33⅞	34½	— ⅜
17¼	11½	Inslico .94b	7.8	5	34	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
19½	13½	Inslic pf1.25	8.5		4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
2⅞	1⅛	InstlnvTr			5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
21	10¼	Integon .44a	3.0	7	69	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
23¼	19⅛	IlcoSe 1.92a	9.7		28	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
46¼	34⅛	Interco 2.20	6.1	6	215	36⅜	36	36	— ¼
28	10½	IntDiv 8.11e		8	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
29⅞	24⅛	Intrik 2.20	8.8	21	7	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
18⅞	10	IntAlum .50	3.9	8	40	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¼
304½	234⅝	IBM 11.52	4.3	14	757	268	264	268	+4
27⅝	19⅝	IntFlav .68	2.9	15	181	23⅝	23⅝	23½	
46⅞	26¼	IntHarv 2.10	6.1	5	309	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
43½	34	IntMin 2.60	7.4	6	75	35	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
48	43	IntMinr pf4	9.4		29	42¾	d42⅝	42¾	— ½
25½	17	IntMult 1.10	6.1	7	23	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
49¼	35⅛	IntPaper 2	5.1	9	825	39⅞	39	39¼	+ ⅛
16	6⅛	IntRectf .25	2.5	6	23	10	9⅝	10	+ ½
34⅞	26⅛	IntTT 2.20	7.9	6	661	29⅝	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
56¼	45	IntTT pfJ 4	8.6		4	46½	46½	46½	
55⅝	44⅛	IntTT pfK 4	8.8		209	45½	44⅝	45⅛	— ⅛
61½	54⅝	IntTT pfO 5	9.2		7	54⅝	d54⅜	54⅝	— ⅜
41¾	32¾	IntTT pf2.25	6.5		18	34½	34¼	34½	— ½
59¼	50	IntTT pf4.50	9.0		20	50¼	50⅛	50¼	— ¼
23⅝	15⅝	Intrpce 1.30	7.9	5	31	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅜
93	64⅝	Intrpce pf 5	7.7		2	65	65	65	
39⅞	26	IntrpGp 3.60	5.0	7	5	32½	32¼	32¼	
17½	14	IntrsPw 1.50	9.9	10	46	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ¼
25⅝	22¼	IaPw pf2.28	10.		z800	22¾	22½	22½	
38⅛	17	Intrway .60	2.9	4	97	20½	19½	20½	+1⅛
53⅝	27¼	IowaBf .52	1.0	7	74	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	+ ½
18¼	14¼	IowaEl 1.50	10.	8	12	15¼	15	15	
22½	19¼	IowIlG 1.92	9.8	7	23	19⅝	19½	19½	
28	23⅞	IowaPL 2.36	9.4	7	14	25⅜	25¼	25⅛	— ¼
23	19¼	IowaPS 1.92	9.5	6	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.2		46	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
32½	14	IteKCp		14	122	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
37½	15⅝	HelCp .64	2.6	7	337	24⅝	23⅞	24⅜	+ ½
16⅛	13¼	Itel pf 1.44	11.		39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		— J-J-J —							
28¼	19⅛	JmesF 1.20	6.0	9	24	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅜
14½	6⅜	Jamswy .08b	.9	4	50	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ½
19⅝	14⅝	Jantzen 1	6.7	5	20	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ¼
12¾	7⅞	JapnF 1.27e	11.		64	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
35⅛	26⅛	JeffPilt 1.04	3.4	8	12	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
91	78	JerC pf 8	9.9		z100	81	81	81	
113½	104¼	JerC pf 11	10.		z50	106	106	106	—1
25⅛	21½	JerC pf 2.18	9.8		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
26	17½	JewelC 1.44	7.2	7	18	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
6	3⅛	Jewelcor			36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
34⅝	23⅝	JhnMan 1.80	7.6	5	272	23⅞	d23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
89	65½	JohnJn 1.70	2.2	16	383	78⅝	78¼	78⅝	+ ¼
12	4⅝	JohnEF			29	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
34½	21⅜	JohnCn 1.10	4.4	8	140	25	24⅝	24⅝	
39¼	29	JohnC pf 2	6.3		3	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	10⅛	JonLgn .60	4.6	7	28	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
53	44	JonLaupf 5	11.		z120	46	44⅝	46	+1
37½	22⅝	Jorgen 1.30	4.5	6	3	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ¼
23⅝	17¼	Jostens .84	4.5	10	26	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	
38½	27½	JoyMfg 1.64	5.7	10	55	29⅝	28⅞	29	
		— K-K-K —							
30	23	K mart .72	3.0	9	704	23⅞	23¾	23¾	+ ⅜
40½	27⅝	KaisrAl 2	6.1	5	55	33⅛	32¾	33	+ ⅛
77	62	Kai 57pf4.75	7.3		1	65	65	65	—2
77½	62	Kai 59pf4.75	7.4		1	64¼	64¼	64¼	—1¾
29⅝	13⅝	KaiCe 1.20	5.8	3	153	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
23⅝	16	KaiC pf1.37	7.4		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
63½	33⅝	KaiC pf2.50	5.5		2	46	45½	45½	+1
31	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	8.3		369	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅜
9⅜	6½	KaneMil .28	4.1	20	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	
19½	12⅛	Kaneb .70	4.7	9	119	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
30⅝	25⅛	KCtyPL 2.56	9.6	8	23	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ¼
52⅝	43½	KCPL pf4.35	9.0		z1200	48¼	47⅞	48¼	+2½
25½	17½	KCSoln .90	4.3	6	60	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅝
12½	10	KCSou pf 1	9.3		z100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
21⅝	17⅜	KanGE 1.80	9.7	7	176	18⅝	18½	18½	
26½	18¾	KanNb 1.48b	7.5	6	16	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	
22¾	19	KanPLt 1.86	9.2	7	37	20⅜	20	20¼	
28⅝	24⅛	KaPL pf2.32	8.9		5	26	26	26	+ ½
27	21⅜	KaPL pf2.23	8.8		5	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
11	5⅜	KatyInd		3	20	6⅝	6¼	6½	+ ¼
28⅝	16⅛	Katy pf1.46	7.9		7	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
10⅞	5⅝	KaufBr .20	3.3	6	133	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17¼	14⅛	Kauf pf1.50	10.		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19¼	16⅛	Keene .40	3.1	5	13	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
14⅞	7	Keller .30b	3.9	5	47	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
25	18	Kellogg 1.20	6.6	10	x90	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ⅛
23½	13	Kellwd 1.12	8.1	5	15	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
38⅝	26	KenmH 1.12	3.6	8	3	31	31	31	+ ⅛
29	18⅝	Kennct .60e	2.6	74	291	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
24	17⅝	KyUtil 1.96	11.	14	46	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅛	KerrGls .40	3.1	5	34	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
53½	39⅞	KerrM 1.25	2.8	11	384	45⅛	44⅞	45	+ ⅛
16½	10⅛	KeysCon		13	8	11	11	11	
25⅛	16¼	Keysint .48	2.6	11	42	18¼	17½	18¼	+ ⅞
38⅝	26⅜	KiddeW 1.40	4.9	5	19	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
52¼	44	Kidde pfC 4	9.0		2	44½	44½	44½	— ⅜
50¼	39⅜	KimbCl 2.60	5.9	7	187	44	43⅝	44	
18	12¼	KinpDSt .80	5.8	6	28	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	
30⅛	17¼	Kirsch 1.25	6.4	5	15	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ½
29⅜	22⅞	KnigtRd .60	2.6	10	32	23⅝	23½	23½	— ¼
25⅜	14⅝	Koehrin 1	5.9	5	27	17	16	17	+ ⅞
29⅛	16⅝	Kollmr .50	2.4	9	35	21⅝	21	21¼	+ ⅜
24⅝	18⅝	Koppers 1.20	6.0	7	50	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ⅛
12⅝	7½	Koracp .34	4.1	3	20	8¼	8¼	8¼	
49⅞	41⅞	Kraft 2.80	6.3	7	49	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
36⅝	25⅛	Kroger 2	5.8	6	105	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
19⅝	13⅛	Kuhlm .70a	4.7	6	9	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
14	9⅛	Kysor .60	6.2	4	55	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ¼
		— L-L-L —							
13¼	5⅜	LFE .10r	1.5	7	8	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
19	14¼	LITCO .92	4.3	6	22	14½	14½	14½	
13½	5⅛	LTV			804	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
19	8¼	LTVA .32t	2.9		10	11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
22	17⅞	LacGas 1.70	9.3	5	6	18⅝	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	17	LamSe 1.30	6.2	7	31	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ½
23½	11¼	LaneBry .90	5.6	7	134	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ½
35⅝	18⅛	Lanier .42e	1.6	12	22	26⅝	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	LawtCh .48	4.9	13	170	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
24	13	LearSg .80	4.7	5	414	17⅛	16⅝	17	+ ½
59	35⅛	LearS pf2.25	5.4		35	42½	42	42	+2
26⅜	19½	LeeEnt .64	2.8	11	26	23	21⅞	23	+1⅛
25	16⅝	Leesona 1	5.0	6	24	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	LehValy		5	66	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
11⅛	9	Lehman .79e	8.2		176	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
14¼	6⅛	Lennar .40	4.8	4	37	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
32¼	23⅜	Lenox 1.12	4.3	8	89	26	24⅞	26	+1⅛
10¼	6⅝	LesFay .48	6.5	6	9	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
14¼	13⅛	LevFin .75a	5.5		6	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
38⅛	27¼	LeviStr 1.60	4.7	5	54	34⅛	34	34⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	17⅛	LevitzF .60	3.3	5	40	18⅛	18	18	
29½	23	LOF 2a	8.2	4	84	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
34¼	20⅝	LibrtyCp .88	3.2	6	12	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ¼
5⅞	2½	LibrtyLn		4	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	9½	LiblL pf1.25	13.		3	10	10	10	
37⅞	26	Liggett 2.50	6.9	6	252	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛	+1⅛
54	35⅛	LillyEli 1.80	4.1	12	772	44¼	43	43⅞	—1⅞
43	33⅛	LincNt 2.40	6.7	6	146	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
86	66⅝	LincNtpf 3	4.1		2	73	73	73	+ ½
19⅛	15⅛	LincPl 1.76	11.		6	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ½
8⅛	3	Lionel .12	2.6	17	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
28½	12⅞	Litton .58t	2.7		132	21⅞	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
21½	19⅛	Litton pf 2	10.		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
37⅛	12⅞	Lockhd		5	266	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	18	Loctite .36	1.5	11	27	24	23⅞	24	
55¾	31⅛	Loews 1.20	2.9	4	94	41⅞	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	LomFn .80	7.5	8	8	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
21⅞	14½	LomM 1.78e	11.	9	60	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	17¼	LnStar 1.20	6.0	6	135	20⅝	19⅞	20⅛	+1⅛
19¼	17	LILCo 1.70	9.8	6	104	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	
27⅞	24½	LIL pfP2.43	9.7		7	25	25	25	
28	25	LIL pfO2.47	9.4		16	26¼	26¼	26¼	
34	21⅜	LoneDr .64	2.3	13	7	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
39⅛	18½	LoralCp .80	2.7	10	31	29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅞
25⅝	19½	LaLand 1.28	6.1	8	281	21⅝	21	21	
24½	11½	LaPac .60b	3.1	7	271	19⅝	19	19¼	+ ¼
26	20⅝	LouvGs 2	9.3	9	118	21½	21⅜	21½	
19¼	10¼	Lowenst .10e	.7	8	18	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
48¼	32⅛	Lubrzl 1.44	3.3	12	114	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
18½	13	LuckyS .84b	5.4	10	91	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	7	Ludlow .50	5.2		60	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
19	14⅛	Lukens .96	6.7	5	4	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
12¼	5¼	Lykes			336	8⅝	8⅜	8¼	+ ½
29⅞	15⅝	Lyke pf 2.50	10.		77	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	7⅛	LyncSys .40	2.6	15	53	15½	15	15½	+ ¼
		— M-M-M —							
40	24⅝	MACOM .40	1.3	14	15	31¼	30	31¼	+1
26	12⅛	MBPXL .40b	1.6	7	281	25¼	24⅝	25	— ⅛
43¼	31⅜	MCA 1.20	3.0	7	73	40⅝	40	40⅛	— ⅜
12⅞	7⅜	MEI .30	3.0	7	32	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
28⅜	13	MGIC .72	3.6	7	471	20	19⅝	20	
21⅞	11¼	MacAF .80b	5.4	7	31	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
14	7⅜	MacDn .40	4.4	6	28	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
15	6⅝	Macke .48	5.2	6	29	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
13⅛	8⅛	Macmill .64	6.8	6	43	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	— ¼
45⅝	35¼	Macy 1.65	4.5	6	53	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
15⅝	11⅛	MdsFd .99e	7.7		106	13	12⅞	12⅞	
14⅞	7⅜	MagicCf .60	6.3	5	187	9⅝	9⅛	9½	+ ¼
50½	26½	Mallry 1.40	2.8	21	342	50½	50¼	50½	
32⅛	22⅜	MalonH .96	3.4	11	8	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+ ¼
13⅝	7⅜	Manhln .20b	2.1	4	21	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
40½	28¼	MfrHan 2.08	6.3	6	66	33	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅜
40	26¼	MAPCO 1.30	4.7	8	371	28¼	27⅞	27¾	— ¼
30⅝	13⅝	MaratM .60	3.0	8	94	20¼	19½	20	— ¼
55⅞	39⅞	MaratO 2.20	4.0	8	342	55⅛	53⅝	55⅛	+1⅜
28⅝	17½	Maremt 1	5.2	6	20	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	MarMid .80	5.3	8	60	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	11⅛	MarionL .64	4.9	5	54	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
21½	10½	MarkCtl .36	3.3	12	329	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
23¼	14⅞	Mark pf1.20	8.1		3	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
35⅞	22½	Marley 1	3.3	9	28	30½	29¾	30⅛	+1⅛
16⅞	9⅞	Marriot .12	1.0	9	516	12⅝	11⅞	12½	+ ¼
68⅝	51½	MrshM 3.20	5.4	13	25	59½	59⅛	59½	+ ⅜
35¼	16	MrshF 1.24	7.1	10	189	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
34⅞	22⅝	MartM 1.80	6.7	5	131	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
14	9¼	MaryK .48	4.7	9	15	10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
24	9⅞	Md Cup .49	1.9	9	84	u26¼	23⅞	26¼	+2¼
26	15⅝	Masco .52	2.7	9	368	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	14⅝	Masonit .80	4.4	7	43	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
16	11⅛	MasM 1.29e	10.	10	53	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	8½	MassyF			98	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
17¼	15½	MasCp 1.68	10.		20	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
12¼	10⅛	MasInc 1.04	9.8		32	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	22⅞	MatsuE .39e	1.1	9	2	36¼	36	36	— ¼
13⅛	6½	Mattel .15e	2.0	6	183	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
9¼	3⅝	Mattel wt			55	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
27⅜	20⅜	MayDS 1.28	5.5	6	37	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	— ⅛
26	19	MayerO .90	4.5	11	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	MaysJW		5	42	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅝	23½	Maytg 1.60a	6.7	9	37	24	23⅝	23⅞	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
31½	20⅝	McDermI 1	4.4	5	414	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
35¾	26¾	McDr pf2.20	7.5		13	29¾	29	29¼	+ ¼
32½	28⅝	McDr pf2.60	8.7		365	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
60½	43⅝	McDnld .36	.8	12	1209	47	46⅝	46⅞	
40½	22¾	McDonD .60	2.0	8	303	30⅛	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
30⅝	19¾	McDonh 1.20	4.8	5	1	24¾	24⅝	24¾	+ ¼
30⅝	23⅛	McGEd 1.80	7.3	6	34	24½	24	24½	+ ½
26¼	16⅝	McGrH 1	4.3	10	308	23½	23	23½	+ ½
43	27	MGH pf1.20	3.2		2	37½	37⅛	37⅜	+ ¼
26½	17¾	McIntyr .50f			z1350	20	19¾	19⅞	— ¼
22⅝	13½	McLean .64	4.6	6	41	14⅛	13⅞	14	
13	8⅛	McLoul			45	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
11⅞	9⅛	McMorE .10	.9	29	53	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
15⅜	10½	McNell .80	7.2	6	6	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
33⅞	16¾	Mead 1.60	5.9	6	345	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
39⅞	16⅝	Measrx .40	1.3	13	34	31	30½	31	+ ⅜
24¼	11¼	Medinco .40	2.3	9	69	17½	17¼	17½	+1
40⅝	16⅝	Medtrn .48	1.5	13	151	32	30⅞	32	+1¼
48⅛	33	Medusa 2	4.6	8	163	43½	43	43¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	24¼	Melville 1.16	4.4	8	783	26¼	25	26⅛	+1¼
60⅜	25½	Memorex		5	717	30½	30	30¼	— ⅜
40¼	29⅝	MercStr 1	2.9	6	34	34⅛	33½	34⅛	
32⅝	24⅜	MerTx 1.32	4.9	6	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
66⅝	47⅛	Merck 1.70	2.9	15	409	59½	58⅝	59	— ¼
40¼	24⅝	Merdith 1	3.7	6	36	27¼	27	27¼	
24⅛	13⅛	MerrLy .88	5.2	9	435	17	16½	17	+ ¼
42½	26⅛	MesaPet .48	1.6	11	212	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12½	Mesab 1.11e	7.5	22	103	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ⅛
28⅛	18¼	Mesta .80	4.4		8	18	d17⅞	18	— ¼
54⅝	22	MGM 1.10b	2.9	11	407	38	36⅝	38	+1⅛
71	29⅛	Metrm 2	3.9	8	137	51⅝	50⅜	51	— ½
80	39	MtE pfC3.90	10.		z350	39⅛	d38⅞	39	
91½	84	MtE pfF8.12	9.2		z380	88¼	88¼	88¼	— ¼
92½	81½	MtE pfI8.12	9.2		z390	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	— ¼
25½	22⅜	MhCn pf2.05	8.6		56	24	23⅞	23⅞	
16	12⅛	MchGs 1.20	9.1	7	4	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
29½	25⅝	MhWl pf2.67	10.		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	23⅝	MhWl pf2.12	8.6		1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
19	16⅝	MdCTel 1.40	8.2	7	9	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	14¼	MidSUt 1.44	9.4	6	1073	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
3	1	MidindM			5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
20⅝	14	MidlRo n 1	6.2	6	31	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼
30½	16¼	MillerW .90	3.6	11	54	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
24⅞	11¼	MilBrd .72	3.4	8	60	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	
16⅝	10⅛	MilRoy .25	2.0	9	5	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
23½	19¼	MinnGs 1.84	9.6	6	11	19⅝	d19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
66	43	MMM 2	3.3	14	782	61⅝	60⅝	61	+ ⅜
21⅞	18½	MinPL 1.84	9.5	9	25	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ¼
15½	10⅝	MirroAl .96	9.1	9	14	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
27⅞	20⅝	Misnins .68	2.6	6	19	26¼	26	26	
59½	40½	MPacC 2.80	5.5	6	111	51⅝	50⅝	50¾	— ⅜
16¼	11⅛	MoPSv 1b	9.1	11	22	11⅛	d11	11	— ⅛
26⅝	22	MoPS pf2.44	11.		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
27⅝	24	MoPS pr2.61	11.		3	24	24	24	— ¼
72⅝	58⅛	Mobil 4.60	6.8	7	424	67⅝	66⅝	67⅛	+ ½
4⅝	2	MobileH		10	22	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
19¼	11⅜	MdMer .16	1.1	9	73	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	+ ⅜
15¼	10⅝	Mohasco .90	7.7	6	96	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	MohkDta		10	214	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	14¾	MohkR 1.20	8.1	4	7	15	14⅞	14⅞	
35¼	21⅝	Monrh 1.80	7.0	4	3	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
26⅝	13	Monogr .52	2.6	6	16	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ½
60¼	44⅛	Monsan 3.20	6.4	7	185	50⅝	49⅝	50	+ ⅜
18¼	15⅛	MntDU 1.50	8.8	6	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24½	19⅝	MonPw 1.92	9.6	6	868	20	d19 7-16	20	— ⅛
23	18⅝	MonSt 1.80a	9.4		51	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	8	MONY .92e	11.	10	16	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
39⅝	26⅝	MooreM 1	3.4	6	31	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ¼
52	39⅝	Morgan 2.20	4.7	8	377	46½	45⅞	46⅝	+ ⅜
30	19½	MorKnu 1	4.9	4	23	21⅛	20⅝	20½	— ⅜
20½	13	MorseSh .66	4.5	6	28	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4¾	MtgTrAm		6	21	6⅛	6	6	
34⅞	23½	MorNor 1.28	4.2	10	36	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅜
54⅞	33⅝	Motrola 1	2.5	10	542	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	— ⅛
40½	27	MtFuel 2.20	7.0	9	46	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+ ½
27⅞	24⅛	MtSTel 2.08	8.2	8	29	25¼	25	25¼	
13½	5¼	Munford .20t			56	8⅛	8	8	
8	4	Munfd pf.40	7.8		26	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
20⅞	14⅛	Munsng 1.20	7.9	6	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	12⅛	MurphC 1.28	9.6	9	35	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ¼
57½	30¼	MurpOil .80	1.7	15	185	47⅜	46⅛	47¼	+ ½
25½	14⅝	MurryO 1	6.7	5	9	15	14⅝	15	
15⅞	13⅛	MutOm 1.32	9.7		18	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
15¼	7½	MyersL .40	3.5	8	19	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
		— N-N-N —							
22⅝	14	NCH .56	3.7	9	225	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
67⅝	36⅜	NCR 1	1.7	9	263	58⅞	57¾	58⅞	+ ⅞
25¼	15⅝	NLInd 1.20	6.2	9	215	19½	19	19⅜	+ ⅜
27⅞	20¼	NLT 1	4.2	7	155	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
8⅛	5¼	NVF 1.27t	19.	4	18	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
28½	23½	Nabisco 1.50	6.2	8	65	24⅛	24	24¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	24⅝	Nalco 1.24	4.6	15	40	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
23⅝	12¼	Narco .68	4.8	7	38	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
38	17¼	Nashua 1.30	5.5	5	17	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ½
40¼	12	NatAirl .50	1.7	15	64	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
33	18⅝	NAvia .77e	2.9		151	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
22⅝	13½	NatCan .64	3.7	10	32	17½	16⅝	17½	+1⅛
39½	25	NCan pf1.50	4.8		2	31	30	31	+2
18¼	9½	NtCtyL .60	5.6	7	7	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
31¼	24½	NtDetr 1.68	5.9	5	52	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ¼
23½	18	NatDist 1.70	9.1	6	122	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
22¼	20½	NDist pr1.85	8.8		4	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ¼
28	23⅝	NatFG 2.38	9.2	7	4	26	25⅞	26	+ ¼
26½	24⅝	NFG pf2.30	9.4		3	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
22⅝	13⅞	NatGyp 1.32	7.5	5	58	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
4⅞	2½	NatHom		20	27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27	15⅞	NMdCr .56	2.8	14	118	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
31¾	15	NMedE .75	3.6	9	44	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	11⅛	NMineSv .56	4.5	16	27	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
38½	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.8	9	15	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
33¼	15⅝	NtSemic		11	459	21⅝	20½	21	+ ½
17⅝	12½	NSvcInd .92	6.5	6	39	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
23⅞	14½	NStand 1.16	7.4	5	18	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
35⅝	28⅝	NatStl 2.50	8.6	6	63	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3⅝	NatTea		5	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
52⅞	33⅝	Natom 1.80	4.5	5	135	40⅝	39⅝	40⅝	+1
35	23⅝	Natm pf1.60	5.9		10	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
27½	13	Neptune .54	2.7	13	44	20½	20⅛	20⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24½	20⅛	NevPw 2	9.4	8	28	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	
18⅞	16	NevP pf1.60	9.5		z500	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
20⅛	17½	NevP pf1.74	9.5		z10	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¾
24½	21	NevP pf2.30	11.		z60	21½	21	21	—1
22¼	18⅝	NevP pf1.95	10.		3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅝	21	NEngEl 2.10	9.3	7	46	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
18½	15	NEnGE 1.52	9.8	6	26	15⅝	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
46	27	NENucl .40	1.2	16	24	35⅛	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅜
30½	27⅜	NEnP pf2.76	9.9		12	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
36⅞	31⅜	NEngT 2.88	8.4	8	26	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
19½	16⅝	NYSEG 1.68	9.6	7	94	17⅝	17½	17½	
25½	22¼	NYS pf 2.12	9.2		2	23	23	23	
30	16⅝	Newhall .66	2.8	9	102	23⅞	23	23⅞	+ ¾
24¼	15½	Newmt .80	3.7	29	53	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅜
79	66	Newt pf4.50	6.5		1	69	69	69	+ ¾
12⅝	6⅛	Newprk		7	64	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	NiaMP 1.44	10.	7	381	14⅜	14	14⅜	
41	35½	NiaMpf 3.60	9.7		z200	37	d35	37	+1½
56	48⅛	NiaMpf 4.85	10.		z140	47½	d47½	47½	—1¼
60⅝	51	NiaMpf 5.25	10.		z100	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	
12¼	9⅛	NiagSh 1e	10.		7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
32	26⅛	Nicor 2.40	8.7	5	100	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
28	20⅝	NorfWn 1.84	8.3	7	186	22⅜	22	22⅛	— ¼
26⅞	19⅛	Norlin 1.60	7.8	4	10	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
27	19⅝	Norris 1.24	5.8	5	49	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
24⅛	14⅞	NACoal .56	3.2	8	18	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	NoAMtg			28	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	24¼	NoAPhl 1.50	5.7	5	13	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	NoCAir .16	2.2	4	79	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
7½	15-16	NoCAir wt			8	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ½
11	9⅛	NoestUt 1.02	10.	9	1340	9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10	NCalSL .50	3.9	4	11	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
19¼	15⅜	NIndPS 1.50	9.5	9	691	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
41¾	34	NorNGs 2.60	7.4	6	247	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝	+ ¼
29¼	23¼	NoStPw 2.16	8.8	7	118	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
52¼	38	NSPw pf3.60	9.2		z250	39⅛	39⅛	39¼	+ ⅜
51⅝	45	NSPw pf4.11	8.8		z300	46½	46½	46½	+1½
107¼	95⅝	NSPw pf8.80	8.7		z1000	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	+ ⅜
34½	22½	NorTel .72	2.4	9	13	30⅝	30	30	+ ¼
6⅜	3½	Nthgate			113	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
49⅞	18⅝	Nortrp 1.60	4.4	6	81	36½	35	36¼	+ ⅜
37⅝	21	NwstAirl .75	2.9	8	211	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
28¾	21⅝	NwtBcp 1.16	4.7	7	304	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
38⅛	25⅝	NwtEnr 2.40	9.1	6	148	26⅝	26	26⅛	
37⅞	24⅝	NwEn cf2.40	9.3	5	9	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	
35	23	NwtInd 1.75	6.5	6	179	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅜
46½	28¼	NwtInd wt			6	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅛
28⅝	24½	NwtP pf2.50	9.7		89	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+ ½
28⅝	24⅝	NwtP pf2.36	9.4		150	25¼	25	25⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅜	NwMLf 1e	9.8	10	10	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ¼
38⅝	24½	NwStW 1.40	4.9	7	22	28½	28½	28½	— ⅜
56⅛	35	Norton 2	4.0	7	8	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ⅜
21⅜	15⅞	NorSim .92b	5.3	7	173	17½	17¼	17½	— ⅛
33	25¼	Nucor .36	1.3	6	6	27	26⅞	26⅞	
		— O-O-O —							
20⅞	15⅝	OKC 1.20	6.5	10	17	18⅞	18½	18½	
36⅛	13⅛	Oakind .50	2.0	16	57	24⅝	23¾	24⅝	+1⅛
20	15¼	OakiteP 1.20	7.4	9	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
26⅜	15⅝	OcciPet 1.25	7.8	29	720	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
13⅛	4½	OcciPet wt			101	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
42⅜	26¼	OcciP pf2.16	7.6		3	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
84⅝	50	OcciP pf3.60	7.0		3	51⅜	51	51⅜	— ⅜
82½	48⅝	OcciP pf 4	7.9		2	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
27⅜	22¼	OcciP pf2.50	11.		11	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
24⅜	19⅛	OcciP pf2.12	10.		176	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅜
24⅞	20¼	OcciP pf2.30	11.		85	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	22⅝	Ogden 1.80	6.4	5	12	28⅝	28½	28⅛	— ¼
20½	15½	OhioEd 1.76	10.	13	721	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
53½	44½	OhEd pf4.40	9.6		z20	45⅞	45¾	45¾	— ¾
113¾	101	OhE pf10.48	10.		z10	102	102	102	—1
114	104	OhE pf10.76	10.		z350	103½	d103	103	—2
86	74½	OhP pfC7.60	10.		z100	76	76	76	+1
25⅝	22½	OhP pfG2.27	9.9		4	23	23	23	
124½	113½	OhP pfA 14	12.		z320	116½	115	115	
125½	116¼	OhP pfF 14	12.		z60	117	116½	116½	+ ¼
90	75½	OhP pfD7.76	9.9		z330	78½	78	78½	—1⅞
18⅞	16⅛	OklaGE 1.54	9.3	8	200	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
11	8⅞	OklGE pf.80	9.3		z220	9	d 8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	18	OklaNG 1.60	7.5	5	27	21½	21⅛	21¼	+ ¼
25¼	13⅝	Olin .88	4.6	8	1261	19¼	17¼	19	+1⅞
62⅝	23½	Olinkrft 1.20	2.0	15	10	60⅛	60	60⅛	+ ⅜
59⅝	58⅝	Olinkft wd			243	u60⅛	60	60⅛	+ ⅜
36⅛	18	Omark 1.12	4.4	5	44	25¼	25	25¼	
11¼	9½	Opelika .84	8.3	8	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	14¼	OranRk 1.44	9.8	4	45	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Orange .20	3.2	13	153	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ¼
23½	15⅞	OutMar 1.40	7.9	6	13	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
33⅞	18⅝	OutletCo 1	4.5	6	6	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
18½	11¼	OverhDr .70	4.7	6	27	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
26⅛	17½	OvrnTr 1.10	6.2	4	20	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
29	20⅝	OverSh .40b	1.7	5	7	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
35⅛	26⅝	OwenC 1.20	4.2	7	83	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
24¾	18	OwenIll 1.16	6.1	6	157	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
82	64	OwnIl pf4.75	7.4		1	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
12⅞	8	Oxfrdln .60	6.4	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		— P-Q —							
12½	8	PNBMt .82e	9.8	10	24	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
31½	23¼	PPG 1.72	6.9	8	142	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
21⅞	7⅝	PSA		8	46	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅜
14	11⅛	PacAS 1.24	10.		44	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
24⅝	21⅞	PacGE 2.16	9.5	8	371	22¾	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	18⅝	PacLtg 2	9.6	7	393	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
57⅜	32⅝	PacLm 2	4.7	13	8	43⅞	43	43	— ⅜
21½	18	PNwTel 1.52	8.3	7	10	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
51⅜	30¼	PacPet .92	1.8	12	1043	u52⅛	51⅝	51⅞	
23	19¼	PacPw 1.92	9.6	7	371	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
17⅝	14⅝	PacTT 1.40	9.2	6	16	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
75	65½	PacTT pf 6	9.0		z20	67	67	67	+ ½
14⅛	10⅛	PacTin .80	7.4	5	1	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	
13⅝	6¼	PaineW .44	5.5	4	94	8⅛	8	8	
17	13	PalW pf1.30	9.6		1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
20⅝	13⅛	PalmBc 1	6.3	4	18	16	15⅝	16	
8⅝	3⅝	Pamida .12	2.7	9	70	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	4⅝	PanAm		3	915	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
48	36⅝	PanEP 2.80	7.2	6	18	39⅛	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅜
23½	14⅜	Paprcft 1.14	6.1	8	12	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11	Pargas 1.06	8.8	12	38	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
72	42	ParkDr .40	.7	7	145	57½	56⅛	57¼	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30⅝	20¼	ParHan 1.10	4.8	7	24	23½	23⅛	23½	— ⅜
29½	17½	ParkPn .60b	2.6	9	23	22⅝	21⅞	22¼	+ ⅜
13¼	7	PatPtl		49	58	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
24½	15½	Paylsnw .50	3.0	8	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	19½	Peabdy .28b	1.2	10	21	23⅝	22⅞	23⅜	+1
12⅝	5½	Pengo			38	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
18	16¼	PenCen wi			98	17⅛	17	17	
10½	9⅝	PenC prAwi			4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	5⅛	PenC prBwi			224	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	PenDix			99	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
43¼	31⅝	Penney 1.76	5.6	7	459	31⅝	d31⅛	31½	— ⅛
24¼	19½	PaPL 1.92	9.4	7	61	20⅝	20⅜	20½	+ ⅜
53½	45½	PaPL pf4.50	9.7		z170	47	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
101¼	89	PaPL pf8.60	9.5		z50	91	91	91	— ½
98½	83½	PaPL pf8.40	9.8		z70	86	85½	85½	—1
108½	100	PaPL pf9.24	9.1		z1080	103	101¾	101¾	—1½
114	106⅛	PaPL pf 11	10.		z30	107½	107½	107½	+1
101⅛	87	PaPL pf8.70	9.8		z40	89	89	89	+1⅛
42½	31⅛	Penwlt 2	6.0	7	43	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
26½	21⅛	Penw pf1.60	7.4		7	21⅝	21⅝	21½	
33⅝	26⅝	Pennzol 2	6.8	9	64	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
97	89½	Pennz pfB 8	8.6		z380	92½	92	92½	+1½
14	7	PeopDr .20	2.0	7	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
37⅛	31⅝	PeopGs 2.80	8.3	7	92	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
33⅞	24½	PepsiCo 1	3.8	11	629	26½	25½	26	+ ⅜
28½	17	PerkinE .52	2.1	12	704	25¼	24½	24⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅛	Pertec		10	126	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅝
49⅞	32⅝	Petrie 1.20	3.0	12	132	40	39¼	39⅝	+ ⅝
27	20⅝	PetRs 2.47e	11.		13	22¾	22½	22⅝	
24⅞	19	PetRs pf1.75	8.5		13	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
39	25⅜	Pfizer 1.20	3.6	12	x412	33	32½	33	+ ⅜
27⅛	17⅝	PhelpD .60	2.8	27	266	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ½
20⅛	16	PhilaEl 1.80	11.	10	241	16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
43⅛	37	PhilE pf3.80	9.8		z10	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
49	42¼	PhilE pf4.30	9.7		z10	44½	44½	44½	— ⅜
53	46	PhilE pf4.68	9.4		z2000	50	48⅞	50	+2
85½	73½	PhilE pf 7	8.8		z50	80	80	80	
101	86	PhilE pf8.75	9.6		z3150	92⅝	91½	91½	— ⅜
90⅞	75½	PhilE pf7.85	9.5		z40	83	83	83	— ½
106⅜	99	PhilE pf9.52	9.3		z5000	102¼	102¼	102¼	—1½
107	94	PhilE pf9.50	9.6		z60	99	99	99	— ½
87½	75	PhilE pf7.75	10.		z120	75½	75	75½	+ ½
28⅛	16⅞	PhilaSub .96	4.2	7	49	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
76⅝	55⅞	PhilMr 2.05	2.9	11	252	71	70	70½	+ ⅜
8½	3⅞	Phillnd .28	5.7	5	25	5	4⅞	4⅞	
13⅛	10½	Phillnd pf 1	9.5		3	10½	10½	10½	
36⅞	26⅜	PhilPet 1.20	3.9	8	607	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	
18	8⅝	PhilVH .60	5.4		11	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	PiedAvt .24	2.6	3	8	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
17¾	15⅝	PiedNG 1.56a	9.5	8	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
8½	4⅝	Pier 1 .20	3.1	4	10	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
47⅜	33½	Pllsbry 1.52	4.3	8	645	36⅛	35½	35⅞	— ⅛
31½	24⅝	Pioner 1.76	6.3	7	16	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
29	18¼	PitnyB 1.20	5.2	8	34	23	22⅝	22⅞	
26	16	Pittstn 1.20	6.7	86	186	18⅛	18	18	
10⅛	3⅞	PlanRsc		9	92	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ¼
23⅞	10⅛	Plantrn .12	.7	13	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
32¾	6	Playboy .12	.8	22	732	14⅝	12¾	14⅝	+1⅝
24¼	16⅛	Plessy 1.25e	6.3	9	3	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅜
31½	15	Pneumo 1	4.4	11	6	22½	22⅝	22½	+ ¼
12½	11⅛	PogoPd .20b	1.6	10	332	u12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
60¼	23⅝	Polaroid 1	2.1	14	581	47⅜	46⅜	47¼	+1⅛
30½	13½	Pndrosa .30	1.5	7	78	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
36	16⅞	PopeTal 1	3.9	5	23	25¾	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
22½	13	Portec .80b	5.7	10	132	14	13⅞	14	
80¼	70⅛	Portr pf5.50	7.3		z70	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	
20⅝	16⅝	PorlGE 1.70	9.9	9	162	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
112½	100	PoG pf11.50	11.		z180	102½	102	102	+ ¼
29	24¼	PorG pf2.60	10.		12	25½	25	25	— ¼
39⅝	23⅝	Potlch 1.16	4.1	7	17	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ½
16⅞	13½	PotmEl 1.34	9.7	8	x190	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
52⅝	45½	PotEl pf4.50	9.9		z220	46	45½	45½	— ½
26⅛	15	Premier .64	2.8	10	23	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
44⅝	21¼	PrimeCm		21	149	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+1
93	73⅝	ProctG 3	3.5	13	275	85⅞	85	85⅞	+1⅛
16¼	8	ProdRsh .50	4.3	8	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	18⅛	Proler .70t		13	14	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅜
19	15⅞	PSvCol 1.60	9.3	11	101	17¼	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
87	75⅝	PSCol pf7.15	9.2		z20	77½	77½	77½	—1
25⅝	21⅞	PSCol pf2.10	9.1		10	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
29¼	24	PSInd 2.16	8.7	9	443	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	— ⅛
13½	11	PSIn pf1.04	8.6		100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
112½	101	PSIn pf9.44	9.1		z10	104	104	104	
105⅝	95⅝	PSInd pf8.52	8.8		z140	98½	97	97	—2½
103½	94⅛	PSInd pf8.38	8.7		z400	96	96	96	— ⅜
22½	18⅞	PSvNH 2.12	11.	6	117	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
30	25½	PSNH pf2.75	10.		z100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅞
22⅜	18⅝	PSvNM 1.76	9.0	6	114	19½	19¼	19½	+ ½
24⅝	21½	PSvEG 2.12	9.3	8	567	22⅜	22⅛	22¾	+ ¼
26	23	PSEG pf2.17	9.0		6	24	24	24	
28½	25	PSEG pf2.43	9.5		8	25½	25	25½	+ ½
128¾	110	PSE pf12.25	11.		z530	112	111	112	—1½
93¾	81	PSEG pf7.70	8.8		107	88	86	88	+1
94¼	83⅝	PSEG pf7.80	8.9		z50	88	88	88	
93⅝	79	PSEG pf7.52	9.0		z10	84	84	84	
10⅛	4⅜	Publick			85	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	
8⅝	3½	Pueblo		4	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
7⅜	4	PR Cem		3	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18¼	15⅝	PgSPL 1.56	9.5	7	91	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
48	24	Pullmn 1.60	4.5	7	114	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅜
20⅛	15	Purex 1.16	7.4	8	21	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
6¼	2¼	PuritnFa		6	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	19⅝	Purolr 1.28	5.2	12	9	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	+ ¼
27⅜	20⅝	QuakO 1.20	5.0	7	24	24	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13	QuakStO .88	6.5	10	24	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
32	19½	Quanex 1.32	5.4	6	6	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
12½	4⅞	Questor .20	2.9	15	25	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
		— R-R-R —							
33⅞	22⅝	RCA 1.40	5.4	7	540	26¼	25⅞	26⅛	+ ⅛
74	59⅝	RCA pf 4	6.5		2	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	— ⅛
17½	9⅜	RTE .60	5.6	5	16	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
20	9	RLC .52	4.0	4	63	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ⅜
16¼	11⅝	RalsPur .50	4.0	9	991	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
17	3⅝	Ramad .12e	1.3	26	2872	9⅝	8¼	9⅝	+ ½
35⅝	17⅛	Ranco 1.14	4.2	8	13	27	26⅝	27	— ¼
16⅝	5½	RapAm .20e	1.3	3	136	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜

(Continued on Page 12)

Our share of the Finnish market is a commanding 30% - but it is not holding us back!

Founded a mere 70 years ago, we Skopbankers are relative youngsters in the commercial banking world who have not had time to become bureaucratic. The policy of the Skopbank Group*), and the key to its success, has always been flexibility.

Decisions are made where they matter.

And the adaptability of our approach enables related decisions to be taken at the same time.

This philosophy of banking has resulted in over 30% of all Finnish savings being entrusted to our group's care – a clear indication of the efficacy of our methods.

We are now the biggest Finnish banking group with a modern, full-service network of 1.300 offices. The natural choice for foreign and commercial banking requirements in Finland.

Market shares of total deposits	1974 %	1978 (to Aug) %
The Skopbank Group*)	29,6	30,9
The cooperative banking system	22,4	23,8
Biggest commercial bank	16,8	15,5
Second biggest commercial bank	14,6	13,6
Others	16,6	16,2

skopbank

The Skopbank Group
The Dynamic Third of Finland

*) *Skopbank with shareholder banks*

Street address: *Aleksanterinkatu 46, SF-00100 Helsinki 10.* **Phone:** *170 361.* **Telex:** *Foreign Exchange and Eurobonds 12759 skop sf, Payment Orders 122285 skop sf, General Business 122284 skop sf.* **SWIFT-address:** *SKOP FI HH.*
Affiliated bank: *Banque Nordeurope S.A., Luxembourg.*

NYSE Trading Closing Prices November 22

(Continued from Page 11)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
52¼	22	RapA pf2.25	4.7		5	48	48	48	+2
58	28¼	RapA pf 3	5.6		1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	+ ⅝
40¼	24½	Raybt 1.60b	5.8	5	4	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ ¾
27¾	15¼	Raymndin 1	6.2	5	33	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅜
58⅜	28⅝	Raythn 1.20	2.6	10	330	46⅜	45⅝	46¼	+1⅛
32¾	19	ReadBat 1	4.9	7	19	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
22	13⅝	RitRet 1.93	13.	8	11	14½	14½	14½	
7⅝	3½	Redman		4	62	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
11⅞	7⅜	ReeceCp .60	7.7	7	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
28⅝	21⅜	ReevsB 1.80	7.1	5	1	25½	25½	25½	
16⅝	10⅝	ReichCh .74	5.9	6	25	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ½
41	27⅝	ReinEl 1.50	4.2	9	63	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	
37	23	ReinGp 1.60	4.9	4	178	32¾	32½	32¾	
27⅞	24	RelG pf 2.60	11.		2	24	24	24	— ⅛
28¾	26	Relin pf2.68	10.		7	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
23½	9⅝	RepCp .20e	1.2	4	35	16⅝	16⅝	16½	+ ¼
30	20¾	RepFnS 1.50	6.4	4	23	23½	22¾	23½	+1
3	1½	RepMtg			49	1⅝	1½	1½	
27¾	21¼	RepStl 1.60	6.2	5	165	25¾	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅞
25⅞	22	RepTex 1	4.2	7	262	23¾	23⅜	23¾	— ⅛
16⅞	9	ResvOil .24	2.3	9	155	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
26¼	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	8.8		33	20	19⅞	20	— ⅛
31½	17⅝	RevcoD .64	2.6	11	171	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅜
19⅛	10½	Revere		4	108	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
59	37⅞	Revlon 1.30	2.5	14	346	53¼	52⅝	52⅝	— ½
20½	11⅝	Rexham .60	3.8	8	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	15¼	Rexnrd .88	5.3	6	126	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
61½	46	Rexn pf2.36	4.7		2	50	50	50	+1⅛
65	52¾	Reynln 3.80	6.7	7	337	56⅞	56¼	56½	
39¾	24½	ReyMtl 1.80	5.5	6	498	33	32¼	32⅝	+ ½
84	61½	ReyM pf4.50	6.6		157	68⅝	68½	68⅝	+1⅝
25¼	14	RichCo 1.20	6.7	5	6	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
31	19⅞	RchMer 1.06	4.5	10	159	24	23⅝	23⅞	
22¼	16¼	RiegelT 1.50	9.0	5	22	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
35¼	20¾	RioGran .90	3.1	6	115	29¾	27¾	28⅝	+1⅜
18⅞	12⅞	RioGr pf .80	4.9		140	17	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
26	16¼	RiteAid .42	2.1	9	14	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
29½	17	Robshw 1.20	6.4	7	14	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
35	22⅝	Robtsn 1.70	6.7	6	14	25⅝	25⅝	25½	
12⅞	8⅝	Robins .40	4.5	7	113	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
21½	16½	RochG 1.44	8.5	7	25	17	16⅞	16⅞	
20⅛	15	RochTl 1.44	8.5	7	24	17⅛	17	17	+ ⅛
15⅛	10¼	Rockowr 1	9.2	4	55	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅜
38	28⅝	Rockwl 2.20	6.7	7	51	32¾	32½	32⅝	+ ½
40¼	28⅝	RohmH 1.52	4.6	9	57	33⅛	32¾	32¾	
19⅞	6⅛	Rohrind		6	50	14⅛	14½	14¼	+ ⅛
23	14⅜	Rollins .60	3.2	9	29	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
51	25½	Rolm		26	73	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅞
6¼	2½	Ronson			9	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
30¼	21¼	Roper 1.60	7.2	4	23	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
21½	12½	Rorer .76	3.8	17	2879	20¼	18	20⅛	+1⅛
23⅞	17	Rosario .50a	2.8	11	112	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅜
27¼	12¼	Rowan .08	.4	10	65	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ½
20⅞	13	RC Cos 1.04	7.5	8	71	14	13⅝	13⅝	
65½	54¼	RoylD 4.85e	8.2	6	111	59⅝	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
34¼	22	Rubbrm .76	3.1	11	7	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
14¼	9⅞	RussTog .88	8.8	8	179	10⅛	10	10	
23⅝	15¼	RyanH 1	6.3	7	107	16	15⅞	16	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅜	RyderS .60	2.8	6	x58	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
		— S—S—S —							
10⅛	4⅝	SCA .35t	5.3	11	114	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23½	15⅝	SCM 1.10	6.3	4	41	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
23¾	6¼	SPSTec .50	3.3	22	15	15⅝	15	15	— ¼
33⅛	22½	Sabine .56	2.1	18	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	
13	6	Safedin .32	3.6	9	41	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
46	35⅝	Safewy 2.60	6.6	8	55	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	— ¼
16¼	10¼	SagaCp .44	4.1	6	75	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
34¼	22⅛	SJoMn 1.30	5.8	14	107	22½	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
14	12⅝	StJoLP 1.26	9.7	6	4	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
43⅞	35½	StLSaF 2.50	6.8	5	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
12½	10⅛	SPaul 1.02e	9.5		12	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
35¼	25½	StRegP 1.80	6.1	8	609	29¾	29¼	29⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	10⅛	Sambos .60	5.6	8	255	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	14¼	SDieGE 1.44	9.6	6	101	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
15¼	8¼	SJuanR .99t	9.0	22	41	11	10⅞	11	— ⅛
23¼	12⅞	Sanders .10e	.6	8	54	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
40¼	29½	SFeInd 2.20	7.3	5	212	30¼	d29⅝	30⅛	
40½	22⅝	SFeInt .60	2.1	11	242	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	13½	SafWel .72	5.1	6	12	14	13⅞	14	
7½	3¾	SaulRE			17	5½	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
7⅞	3¼	SavASIp		19	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15	6½	SavOnD .32	3.2	8	30	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP 1	9.1	4	8	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ¼
15⅝	13¼	SavE A 1.34	9.9		4	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
24¾	11⅞	Savin .50	3.9	3	107	13⅝	12¾	12⅝	— ⅜
8⅜	4⅝	Saxon		8	263	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅝	Schaefer			47	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
38	26¼	SchrPlo 1.24	4.4	8	207	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
16¾	9¼	Schlitz .40	4.0	36	243	10¼	9⅞	10	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
94¼	64⅛	Schlmb 1.40	1.6	16	544	88⅝	87¼	88⅜	+ ⅞
38¾	16¼	SCOA 1.08	4.1	8	16	26½	25⅞	26½	+ ⅞
7	3⅛	ScoilLad .36r	9.3		64	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
36½	23	ScotFet 1.60	6.3	6	60	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
21⅜	15⅝	ScottF .64	3.7	8	56	17⅞	17¼	17¼	
19¼	12⅝	ScottP .84	5.5	9	190	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
12¼	8⅛	Scottys		8	18	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ¼
24⅞	18	Scovill 1.40	7.6	6	180	18⅞	18⅝	18½	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder		14	42	7⅛	7	7⅛	
15¼	12¼	SeaCA pf1.46	11.		10	13	12⅞	13	+ ¼
36¼	16⅝	SeaCont .42	2.2	5	166	19¼	17⅞	19⅛	+1⅛
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL 2.20	7.4	5	191	29¾	29	29⅝	+1⅛
15½	4	SeabWA .30	2.7	4	39	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅜
31½	23	Seafst .96	3.9	7	19	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅜
29	20⅝	Seagrm 1.12	4.1	11	1377	27⅞	27	27¼	— ½
17½	9⅝	Seagrv .27e	2.3	6	81	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
29¼	14⅛	SealPw 1.10	5.3	7	17	21⅛	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
16⅞	10⅛	SearleG .52	4.4		354	11⅜	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	20	Sears 1.12a	5.3	8	3560	21½	20	21	+ ⅞
14¼	7¼	Seatrain		16	206	9¼	8⅞	9	— ½
48¼	28⅛	Sedco .52	1.6	8	161	33⅜	32⅜	33⅛	+ ½
16½	11⅞	SeigLt 1.20b	9.4	6	10	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
11⅛	6½	SvCplnt .28	3.9	5	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅝	8⅛	Shakspr .48	5.5	5	71	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
29¼	11⅛	Shaklee .68	5.2	4	64	14⅛	13	13	— ¾
34½	15¼	Shapell .15	.7	3	22	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
17½	5⅛	ShearH .40	4.1	3	144	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
37⅛	28¼	ShellOil 1.80	5.3	6	136	34¼	33⅞	34	— ¼
14⅛	9⅛	ShelGlo .70	7.1	4	48	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ½
21¾	15¼	ShelG pf1.35	8.6		3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	ShelG pf1.40	9.6		5	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	19⅜	Shrwin			50	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
61¼	49	Shrw pf4.40	8.8		z110	50	49	50	+1
14⅞	12½	SierPac 1.22	9.3	8	29	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
60	27⅜	Signal 1.36	3.1	6	1053	44	43½	43⅝	— ¼
22½	20	Signal wi			4	u22¼	22⅛	22½	
38⅛	30⅞	Signode 1.48	4.6	7	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
21⅛	7¼	SimPrec .24	1.7	11	49	14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ¼
18⅝	11⅜	Simm .56l		48	2	u18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	+ ¼
14⅞	8⅛	SimpPat .56	6.1	9	214	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
24⅜	13½	Singer .80	5.7	3	235	14⅝	13⅞	14	— ⅛
40¼	32⅝	Singr pf3.50	11.		8	32⅜	32⅛	32½	— ⅜
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs .70	2.7	9	15	25⅜	25½	25⅜	+ ¼
18⅞	11⅜	SkilCp .40e	2.5	5	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	
17⅛	9½	Skyline .48	4.6	8	131	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	13¼	SmithA 1.40	7.8	3	28	18	17⅞	18	
50½	30½	Smithlnt .92	2.0	9	212	45⅜	44⅜	45⅜	+1½
102½	46	Smtkln 1.80	2.0	19	377	93¼	90½	91⅛	—1⅜
26¼	16½	Smucker 1	5.4	7	16	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	27⅜	SnapOn 1.28	3.5	12	25	37¾	37	37	— ¼
8⅞	6⅛	SonyCp .15e	1.9	13	102	8	7⅞	7⅞	
55	43⅝	SoaLin 4.10e	7.8	6	5	52¼	51⅞	52¼	+ ¼
6½	2⅛	SoAllTr			7	3	3	3	
19⅝	16	SCrEG 1.62	9.2	7	239	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	17⅛	SoJerln 1.68	9.3	8	1	18	18	18	
45⅝	16⅛	Soutdwn .60	2.0	13	15	29¾	29¼	29⅜	+ ¼
15⅞	9⅝	SoetBk .60	5.0	6	27	12⅛	12	12	
9¼	7	SoetPS 1.37t	17.	7	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
27¼	22⅞	SoCalE 2.24	8.8	8	770	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅜
17⅞	13¾	SouthCo 1.54	11.	10	498	14½	14⅛	14¼	
20⅞	17¾	SoInGE 1.40	7.7	6	14	18¼	18	18⅛	
38⅛	27⅝	SoNRes 1.25	3.9	6	160	32	30⅞	31⅝	+ ⅜
39½	35⅜	SNETel 3.20	8.6	6	11	37	36¼	37	+ ¾
35	26½	SouPac 2.40	9.0	8	242	26¾	d26⅛	26⅝	
57¼	44½	SouRy 2.88	5.9	6	290	48½	48⅛	48½	
6⅛	5½	SouRy pf.50	9.1		20	5⅝	5½	5½	
26¼	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	8.9	6	19	20	19½	19¾	— ¼
34¼	22¼	Soutlnd .72b	2.5	10	30	28¼	28	28¼	
52⅞	38¼	SouRoyl 1	2.1	13	12	48⅝	47¾	47¾	—1
30½	15⅞	SwtAir .28	1.4	4	16	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅜
29⅛	23⅝	SwtBsh 1.24	5.1	7	7	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
17	8½	SwstFor .30	2.7	3	86	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
32½	19¼	SwtFl pf1.50	6.5		3	23	22½	23	+ ½
15¾	13¼	SwtPS 1.28	9.2	8	148	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	12½	SpartF .40	2.9	6	34	14	13¾	13⅞	
15½	8⅛	Sparton .60	5.4	12	96	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
26⅝	15⅞	SpectPh		14	51	19⅛	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
23½	14⅝	SperryH 1	6.3	6	9	16	15⅞	16	
49⅞	32⅞	SperryR 1.32	3.2	7	216	41⅛	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
20⅞	12⅝	SprngsM 1.05	6.4	9	37	16½	16	16½	+ ½
27	21⅛	SquarD 1.40	6.6	8	48	21⅜	d21¼	21¼	— ⅛
37⅛	21⅛	Squibb 1.08	3.1	11	191	28⅝	27⅜	28¼	— ⅜
23	16⅜	Staley 1	5.4	15	25	18⅝	18½	18½	
29⅝	22½	StBrnd 1.36	5.8	9	195	23⅞	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
35	25⅞	StBPnt .56	2.1	12	10	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
20½	11⅛	StdMotA .54	3.5	8	9	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
48⅞	34¼	StOilCl 2.60	5.6	8	469	46⅝	46	46½	+ ⅛
55⅝	43⅝	StOilnd 2.80	5.2	8	587	54	53	53⅞	+ ¾
40½	28⅝	StOilOh .88	2.4	12	268	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
12¼	5⅝	StPacCp .50b	6.8	4	33	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
29⅛	17⅝	Standex 1.20	4.5	7	5	26½	26½	26½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
13½	12⅝	Standex wi			3	u13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
29	22⅛	StanW 1.08	4.4	7	13	24½	24¼	24⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	22⅛	Starret 1.32	5.6	5	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	StMutInv		3	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12½	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05	10.		29	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
49⅝	33⅛	StaufCh 2	5.3	7	798	39⅝	37⅝	38	—1⅝
13	8½	Sierchl .56a	6.0	5	6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
8	6¼	SterlBcp .66	9.3	8	28	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
19¼	12⅝	SterlDg .77	5.3	9	810	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
4⅞	3¼	SterPre .12b	3.7	10	23	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
22⅞	12⅝	Sterndnt .50	2.1	10	611	u24	22⅞	23⅝	+1½
18⅝	13⅝	StevenJ 1.20	8.5	5	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWa 2.10	7.3	6	10	28⅞	28½	28⅝	— ⅛
31½	17¾	StokVC 1.32	4.3	10	140	31	30	30⅝	+ ⅞
54¼	42⅝	StoneW 2.75r	6.4	7	11	43	42½	43	+ ⅜
16¼	10½	StonCon .60	5.5	8	7	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
20⅞	12⅝	StopShp 1.10	7.1	5	14	15½	15	15½	+ ½
38⅞	17⅝	StorTec		14	474	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ½
35⅝	19½	StorerB 1.30	4.2	8	64	31⅛	29½	31⅛	+1⅜
17⅞	12½	StridRit 1	7.3	6	9	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
71⅛	42⅛	StuWor 2	3.5	5	87	57⅛	56¼	57¼	+ ⅞
5	.2⅜	SuavSho .20	7.0	15	17	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	16⅛	SubPrG 1.32	7.9	6	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
32	18⅝	SunChm .60	2.5	5	4	24⅜	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
27⅛	19	SunEl .60	2.6	13	119	23⅜	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
47⅝	35⅛	SunCo 2.80	7.2	6	311	39	38	38⅝	+ ¾
48⅝	36¼	SunC pf2.25	5.6		10	40	39	40	+1
24⅛	17⅝	Sunbm 1.40	7.8	6	80	18⅛	18	18	
22⅝	21	Sundstr .80	3.5	8	280	22¾	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅜
14	10⅛	SunsM .20c	1.7	22	78	11¾	10⅝	11¾	+1⅛
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal .54	3.3	9	62	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅜
330	217	SuprOil 2.80	.9	34	42	314	304	312	+7
16⅛	8	SupmkG .42	3.4	8	417	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	5	Supscp .25l			20	6½	6⅜	6½	
11⅞	7⅛	SutroM .90e	10.	10	23	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
29⅛	14⅝	Swank 1.20a	5.2	7	11	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ¼
21¼	14½	Sybron .96	6.1	7	36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅞
16	7⅛	Systron .10	1.1	8	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
20⅛	10⅛	TRE .84	6.2	9	98	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ¾
42⅝	27⅛	TRW 1.80	4.9	7	214	36⅝	35⅝	36⅝	+ ⅞
92¾	68¼	TRW pf4.40	5.6		1	79	79	79	+1
81	60½	TRW pr4.50	6.6		1	68	68	68	— ¼
25¼	17½	TaftBrd .64	3.5	6	227	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Talcott			14	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Talley 1	8.3	6	31	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	Talley pf 1	8.3		1	12	12	12	
21⅛	16⅛	TampE 1.32	7.7	7	325	17¾	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
34⅞	19¾	Tandy		8	302	24½	23¾	24½	+ ¾
30⅛	11⅝	Tandyclt		8	81	20⅛	18⅝	20⅛	+1⅞
11⅛	7⅛	Tappan .28	3.4	8	48	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
19½	8¼	Technr .40	3.6		204	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
15½	7⅜	Tchncolr .60	7.7	8	148	10⅛	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Technlcn		9	63	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
50½	32½	Tektrnx .64	1.4	14	23	44⅞	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Telecor .40	5.0	6	27	8⅜	8	8	— ¼
119⅝	57¼	Teledn 9.14t	9.9	6	431	93½	92	92½	+ ⅞
14½	7¼	Telprmt		16	420	11⅜	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	2½	Telex		10	404	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ¼
34½	28	Tennco 2.20	7.1	7	959	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ½
128½	104	Tennc pf5.50	4.9		1	112	112	112	
12⅝	6¼	Tesoro			169	7¾	7½	7⅝	
25⅛	18⅞	Tesor pf2.16	10.		14	21	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	22⅛	Texaco 2	8.2	9	1373	24½	23¾	24½	+ ½
41⅞	34¼	TexCm 1.40	3.9	8	45	36½	36	36¼	+ ¼
47	32	TexEst 2.30	6.2	7	126	37¼	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛
28⅛	25⅝	TxET pf2.40	9.2		100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
30⅛	26¼	TxET pf2.87	11.		16	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
48⅝	36½	TexGT 2.64	6.9	7	72	38¼	37⅜	38¼	+ ¼
41⅜	20	TexInd 1.20	3.5	5	8	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	
92½	61⅜	TexInst 1.68	2.1	14	179	80⅛	79⅛	80⅛	+1
11¼	5⅛	TexInt		17	259	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
35	24⅝	TexOGs .36	1.2	7	141	30½	29⅞	30	
57	36¼	TxPcLd .40e	.8	18	11	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
22¼	18	TexUtl 1.52	7.6	8	312	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
24⅞	15⅛	Texsglf 1.20	6.2	18	219	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
44⅝	36¼	Texglf pf 3	7.7		17	39	39	39	
13½	2¼	Texfi Ind			101	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
35	22⅛	Textron 1.60	6.0	6	102	27⅛	26¾	26⅞	— ⅜
38½	28⅛	Textr pf2.08	6.8		2	30½	30½	30½	
31¼	20¼	Textr pf1.40	6.0		25	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
39⅛	23⅛	Thiokol 1.30	4.5	7	14	29	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
48¼	33⅞	ThmBet 1.32	3.2	13	103	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	9	Thomin .52	5.5	5	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
33⅝	20	ThmJW 1.50	6.7	5	20	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
16	7⅜	Thrifty .52	4.4	11	40	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
29	17½	Ticor 1.21a	5.9	5	43	20½	20¼	20½	
28⅛	18¼	Tidwatr .80	3.9	8	62	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜	
34⅞	13⅞	TigerInt .60	2.6	7	331	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅞
50⅛	33⅝	Timeln 1.50	3.6	8	339	41¼	40⅞	41⅛	+ ⅜
38½	28⅝	Timel pf1.57	5.3		24	30¼	30	30	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
30	28⅝	Tmel pfBwi	5.2		179	u30½	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
35¼	22¼	TimesM 1	3.5	8	39	28⅝	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
53⅝	41	Timkn 2.60a	5.6	6	19	46½	45⅝	46½	+ ⅞
9	5	TobinP			2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
34½	11¼	ToddSh		7	54	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅞
39	20¼	Tokheim 1.20	4.0	8	69	30	27½	30	+2⅞
14¼	12⅝	Tokheim wi			1	u14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+2
25⅝	20⅝	TolEdis 2.12	9.8	7	43	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	23½	TolEd pf2.36	10.		10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
25¼	21⅛	TolEd pf2.21	10.		16	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	TonkaCp .48	5.4		32	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	7⅛	TootRol .40b	3.9	6	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
44⅞	30½	ToroCo 1	2.7	9	75	37⅜	36¾	37⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	14	Tracor .40	2.5	6	36	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅝
45⅝	31	Trane 1.64	4.4	7	136	36⅞	35½	36⅞	+1¼
30⅛	8⅜	TWA		3	335	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
18⅛	15⅞	TWA pf 1.90	12.		20	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
19⅜	12⅛	Transm 1	6.6	5	348	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
23¼	19¾	Traninc 2	9.4		19	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
24	16⅝	Transco 1.10	5.9	8	206	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ½
11⅞	7½	Transcn .52	4.8	7	111	11¼	10¼	10¾	+ ⅜
80⅞	74¼	TrGP pf6.65	8.9		210	75	75	75	
27⅞	23⅞	TrGP pf2.50	11.		2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	11⅛	TrnsOh .40b	2.8	4	3	14½	14½	14½	
29⅝	21	Tranwy 1.60	7.2	5	14	22¼	21¾	22¼	+ ½
40⅝	26⅛	Travlrs 1.68	5.1	4	327	33½	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅜
44⅞	32	Travelr pf 2	5.6		9	36½	36	36	—1¼
21	17⅛	TriCon 2.29e	13.		26	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
32	27⅜	TriCa pf2.50	9.0		6	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
3⅞	1¼	TriSoM			13	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
24¾	14¾	TriaPc .72	4.2	6	52	17½	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅜
11⅜	6⅜	Trico .14	1.8	7	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
25	15⅞	Trintyln 1	5.9	5	19	17½	17	17	
17½	14⅝	TucsnG 1.32	8.7	8	915	15½	15¼	15¼	
40⅜	20⅛	TCFox 1.20a	3.9	4	246	31¼	29⅞	30⅞	+1⅞
24½	15⅛	TwinDs .90	5.2	7	9	17⅞	17⅛	17¼	—
23¼	12½	TycoLab .80	4.8	3	47	16¾	16	16¾	+ ⅜
19½	13⅝	TylerCp .40	2.5	8	24	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
34⅛	17	Tymshr		12	50	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
		— U—U—U —							
45⅛	18¼	UAL .80	2.7	3	1203	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
25⅛	18	UGI 1.56	8.5	7	9	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
31	26¾	UGI pf 2.75	10.		z20	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
22⅝	14¼	UMC 1.20	7.6	7	71	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
4	1½	UMET Tr			21	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	16	UNCRes .40	2.3	6	78	17⅝	16¾	17¼	+ ⅜
23⅝	17	UVInd 1	5.6	4	41	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
47⅛	18¾	UARCO 1.60	3.1	12	617	46½	44¼	45	—1⅜
14⅛	9⅞	Unarco .76	6.9	6	31	11	10⅞	11	
62½	49⅞	UnINV 3.93e	6.7	6	70	59	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅜
28	12¼	UnBncp .92	3.4	14	86	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	
51⅞	36½	UCamp 2.40	5.1	10	128	47¼	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅜
43¼	34½	UnCarb 2.80	7.9	6	354	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	6½	UnCmrce		12	9	8⅝	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
7	3⅞	UnionCp .24t	5.6	7	82	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
16	13½	UnElec 1.44	9.8	8	372	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
25¼	20½	UnEl pf2.13	9.8		73	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	25⅛	UnEl pf2.72	10.		3	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
57	45⅝	UnOCal 2.40	4.2	7	614	u57⅛	56⅝	57⅛	+ ⅜
60¼	40⅞	UPacC 2	3.8	10	146	52⅝	51⅞	52	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¼	Uniroyal .37l	6.9		521	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
86	42	Uniryal pf8	16.		z5910	49½	45¼	49½	+5
15½	6¼	UnBrnd .15e	1.7	7	29	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	12	UBrd pf1.20	9.6		106	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅜
36⅛	28⅜	UEnRs 2.08	6.0	5	86	35	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
26½	13⅜	UFinCal 1	5.1	4	33	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
23½	13⅜	UnGrty .12	.7	7	145	18	17	18	+ ⅜
29⅜	23¼	Uillum 2.56	11.	8	.46	24⅝	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
24¾	21	Uiliu pf2.20	10.		z570	21½	d20⅞	21½	+ ½
23¼	12½	Unitind .85	6.0	5	16	14⅛	14	14⅛	
19⅛	8	Unitinn .22	2.1	6	44	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
13⅝	11	UJerBk 1.04	8.9	6	16	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	UnPkMn			132	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
22¼	12⅞	UnRelg .72	4.0	4	16	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
16¾	14⅝	USFoS 1.44e	9.1		5	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	28¼	USFld 2	6.3	4	159	32	31⅞	31½	— ⅛
33⅞	21	USGyps 1.80	7.2	4	60	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
30⅞	22½	USGy pf1.80	7.5		3	24	23⅞	24	
13⅝	6¼	USHom .32	3.7	4	167	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
10	6⅛	USInd .64	8.1	5	102	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	
20⅛	12⅛	USLeasg .48	3.3	5	4	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	US Rty			5	5	5	5	
30½	20	USShoe 1.32	5.7	6	39	23¼	22⅛	23¼	+1¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
32⅞	22⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.1	12	658	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
37	27	USTobc 1.60	5.0	11	18	32½	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
52½	32¼	UnTech 2	5.3	7	630	38⅛	37½	37⅝	+ ⅜
140½	99½	UTch pf7.32	6.7		3	110	109	109	+ ½
70¼	49¼	UTch pf3.87	7.4		31	52½	52	52½	+ ½
20	17⅝	UniTel 1.44	7.7	7	x712	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	+ ⅛
24¼	21½	UnIT 2pf1.50	6.5		x11	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	9¼	Unitrod .20	1.4	8	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
9⅝	6⅞	Univar .56	7.9	7	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20	18	UnivFd n.96	4.5	9	38	u21¼	20¾	21¼	+1⅛
24	16⅜	UnLeaf 1.04	5.6	8	29	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
56	32⅛	Upjohn 1.32	2.9	11	112	46	45⅜	45⅞	+ ⅛
25	15⅝	USLIFE .64	3.4	6	90	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
12⅛	10	UsIifeF .96a	9.5		43	10⅛	10	10⅛	
20⅞	17	UtaPL 1.76	9.1	1	316	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
33	28⅛	UtPL pf2.80	9.5		9	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
		— V—V—V —							
21⅛	16½	VF Cp 1.20	6.7	6	3	17⅞	17¾	17⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	10⅝	VSI Cp .50	3.1	7	14	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
9⅝	4¼	Valleyln .40	7.1	18	99	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅜
21¾	11¼	Varlan .40	2.9	9	43	14¼	13⅞	14	— ¼
15	7½	Varo .32	3.5	4	169	9⅛	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
9⅛	4	Vendo			37	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1½	Venice			18	2	1⅞	1⅞	
14⅞	12⅜	VestSe 1.36e	11.		35	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ¼
28⅜	16⅝	Viacom .25	1.0	14	63	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ¼
15⅜	13½	VaEPw 1.32	9.1	8	308	14⅝	14½	14½	
62½	50	VaEP pf 5	9.6		z10	52¼	52¼	52¼	
89⅝	76	VaEP pf7.72	9.6		z80	80½	80½	80½	—2½
101½	87½	VaEP pf8.84	9.8		z10	90	90	90	+1
31⅛	28	VaEP pf2.90	10.		6	29	28½	29	+ ½
89⅝	77¼	VaE pf7.72	9.4		z1290	83	82	82	+ ½
82½	70¼	VaEP pf7.20	9.8		z70	73½	72¼	73½	+1¼
84⅝	74	VaEP pf7.45	9.6		z50	78	78	78	—1
16	6	Vornado			159	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
37¼	21⅞	VulcnM 1.30	4.4	7	9	29½	29¼	29¼	
		— W—W—W —							
27¼	17½	WUI .60	2.7	8	18	22⅛	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
22½	10	Wabash .50	3.4	6	23	14⅜	14½	14⅝	
53⅞	45½	WabR pf4.50	9.6		z40	47	47	47	+1
21	15½	Wachov .68	4.3	7	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
7	3⅛	WachRty			12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29⅝	17	WalMrt .22	1.0	13	5	22½	22¼	22⅛	+ ⅛
30½	15⅜	Walarn 1.30	5.3	7	14	25⅛	24⅜	24⅝	— ⅜
33⅞	25⅝	WlkrA 1.60a	5.0	7	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
33⅝	18⅜	WallBus .84	3.7	8	42	22⅝	22⅛	22½	— ¼
29⅝	17⅜	WalMu 1.20b	6.4	3	20	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
35½	26⅛	WaltJm 1.60	5.7	6	434	28¼	27⅞	28	— ½
37½	27⅛	WaltJ pf1.60	5.4		12	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
12⅝	6¼	WardFd		11	22	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅛	Warnaco		5	24	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
29⅛	20½	Wrnc pf1.50	5.4		1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	—
32⅝	21¼	WarnS 1.60	6.7	6	103	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
57½	29	WrnCom 1	2.3	8	281	43	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
32½	24⅛	WarnrL 1.20	4.8	10	480	24⅞	24⅝	24¾	+ ¼
27	22½	WashGs 2.28	9.9	8	40	23⅜	23	23	— ⅜
31⅛	19¾	WshNat 1.20	5.2	5	19	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
27⅞	20¾	WashSH 1.40	5.9	6	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	
24¼	20⅛	WshWt 2	9.4	6	51	22¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
31⅞	17¼	WasteM .50	2.0	11	129	25½	25	25½	+ ½
26¼	15	WatkinJ .40	2.5	11	19	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
7½	4⅜	WayGos .48	8.5	8	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	WeanUn .20	3.9	5	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13¾	12⅝	Wean pf1.26	9.7		2	13	13	13	
38	10⅞	WebbD .20e	1.3	10	1150	15¼	13⅝	15¼	+1⅞
40⅜	25½	WeisMkt .94	2.6	9	10	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ½
33¼	24	WellsF 1.40	5.1	6	100	27⅝	27½	27½	+ ¼
15	10¼	WelFM 1.20e	10.	8	23	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ¼
40	31½	WIPtPe 2.80	8.3	5	26	33⅞	33	33⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	8⅛	WstctT .72	7.4	8	6	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	6¼	WnAirL .40	4.3	3	143	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ½
37	22⅛	WAir pf 2	7.5		4	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	23½	WnBnc 1.36	5.5	6	45	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
29	20¼	WnCoNA .40	1.7	9	50	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	
38⅝	21¼	WPacln 1	3.3	4	27	30¼	29⅝	30	+ ⅞
27⅞	15	WnPubl .88	5.1	10	57	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
22	15	WUnion 1.40	8.9	6	123	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	
12⅛	10¼	WUn dpf1.18	11.		15	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
26½	23	WUTl pf2.56	11.		4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
25	16¼	WestgEl .97	5.7	5	585	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅛
30¼	23⅛	Wstvac 1.32	5.1	7	46	25¾	25½	25¾	+ ½
24¾	15	Weybrg 1.08	6.5	5	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
31⅞	20¾	Weyerhr 1	3.8	9	290	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
47½	38⅛	Wevr pf2.80	7.0		9	40			
41	27⅝	WheelF 1o	3.6	8	45	38⅝			
44⅜	33	WheelF pf2	5.9		1	33⅜			
14⅝	8	WheelPif			2	10¼			
47	32	WhelPit pf5	12.		290	42	42		
24⅛	18¼	Whirlpl 1.20	5.7	7	212	21			
24⅞	17	WhitC 1.30	7.4	4	125	17⅝	17⅛		
44	37	WhitC pfC3	8.1		1	37	37		
15⅝	5⅛	WhiteMt			88	7			
18⅝	7⅛	Whittak .20e	1.7	7	153	11⅝	11⅛		
19½	11⅛	Wickes .92	6.9	5	85	13⅝	12⅝		
12	6½	Wiebldt .40	4.7	9	10	8⅝	8⅝		
23⅝	14⅜	Williams 1	6.5	14	252	15½	15⅛		
10	6	WilshrO .14	1.9	20	50	7⅛	7⅛		
31½	29	WinDx 1.44	4.8	10	16	30⅛	29⅞		
7⅛	3¼	Winnbgo		84	60	3½			
14⅝	9⅛	WinterJ 1	10.	11	11	10⅛	10		
31¼	25	WisEP 2.24	8.4	7	38	26⅝	26		
23	19½	WisGas 1.92	9.4	7	9	20	20		
29¼	25½	WisG pf2.55	10.		3	25⅝	25⅝		
22⅛	18¼	WiscPL 1.76	8.9	9	24	20⅛	19⅝		
21¼	17½	WiscPS 1.62	8.6	7	38	18⅞	18⅝		
24⅞	18⅛	Witco 1.20	6.3	6	18	19⅛	19		
17½	10	WittrR .80	6.8	5	29	11⅝	11½		
12½	4⅛	WolvrW .24	2.7	7	33	8⅞	8⅝		
19⅞	12⅛	Womeic .60	4.1	7	29	14⅝	13⅞		
11	6⅞	WoodC .40	3.7	7	42	10⅝	10⅝		
26	15⅝	WoodPt .40	1.7	11	268	24⅞	23⅞		
23	17⅛	Wolwth 1.40	7.4	5	163	19⅝	19		
22⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20	7.9		6	28	28		
12⅝	4	WorldAir		28	9	7⅛	6⅝		
80	56⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	3.8	8	8	64⅛	63⅝		
19⅞	8⅛	Wurltzr .48	4.5	6	138	10⅝	9⅝		
19⅛	10⅝	Wyiain .80	6.2	6	25	13½	13		
11½	6	WyleLb .36	5.0	5	12	7¼	7⅛		
7½	2	Wyly			18	4	3⅝		
		— X—Y—Z —							
64	40½	Xerox 2	3.7	18	769	53⅞	53		
50⅝	23	XTRA .64	2.0	4	68	32⅛	31⅜		
24⅜	10	Yates .20	1.3	5	24	15¼	14⅞		
21⅞	14⅝	ZaleCp 1	6.2	8	37	16⅛	15⅞		
19⅜	10⅛	Zapata .30b	2.5	11	64	11⅞	11⅝		
17⅞	7⅛	ZayreCp		4	52	11⅝	11⅝		
19⅜	11⅛	ZenithR 1	7.5	32	218	13¼	13		
19½	12½	Zurmlnd .68	4.5	7	39	15	14⅝	15	

Sales figures are unofficial
a—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	Low
Amsterdam	90.90	90.98	100.80	85.60
Brussels	108.61	108.67	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt	158.10	158.10	164.46	141.16
London 30	478.60	477.00	535.50	433.40
London 500	240.74	239.14	265.03	205.42
Milan	68.43	68.36	82.52	55.45
Paris	120.31	120.64	127.35	78.10
Sydney	511.30	511.91	566.79	441.19
Tokyo (n)	440.96	439.86	441.52	364.04
Tokyo (o)	5,978.82	5,955.34	5,955.34	3,867.91
Zurich	303.10	304.00	342.00	289.50

(n) new (o) old

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark
1 M.	9½ - 9⅝	3⅛ - 3¼
2 M.	10 13/16-10 15/16	3 7/16 - 3 9/16
3 M.	11 3/16 - 11 5/16	3½ - 3⅝
6 M.	11 9/16-11 11/16	3¾ - 4
1 Y.	11 7/16 - 11 9/16	4 - 4⅛

	Swiss Franc	Sterling
1 M.	1/16 - 3/16	12½ - 13⅛
2 M.	⅛ - ¼	13½ - 13⅝
3 M.	¼ - ⅜	13⅝ - 14⅛
6 M.	⅜ - ½	14 - 14¼
1 Y.	1⅛ - ¼	14 - 14¼

Tokyo Exchange

November 22, 1978

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	367	Matsu E. Wks	649
Canon	448	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	124
Dai Nip. Print	617	Mitsubi Corp.	425
Fuji Bank	280	Mitsui Co.	299
Fuji Photo	556	Mitsukoshi	640
Hitachi	243	Nippon Elec.	263
Honda Motor	482	Sharp	441
C. Itoh	238	Sony Corp	1560
Japan Air L.	2800	Sumitomo Bank	281
Kansai El. Pwr.	1140	Taisho Marine	255
Kao Soap	650	Takeda	448
Kirin Brewery	464	Teijin	127
Komatsu	325	Tokyo Marine	531
Kubota	284	Toray	170
Matsu Ind.	701	Toyota	881

IMM Futures

November 22, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Dec	0.5817	0.5880	0.5809	0.5869 a	+0.0040
Mar	0.5985	0.6045	0.5978	0.6041	+0.0042
June	0.6133	0.6201 b	0.6133	0.6201 b	+0.0046
Sept	0.6320	0.6355 b	0.6328	0.6355 b	+0.0025
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6497 b	+0.0040
GUILDER					
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4800	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.4850	Unch.
FRENCH FRANC					
Dec	0.2279	0.2279	0.2279	0.2279	—0.0040
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2300	Unch.
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2280	Unch.
YEN					
Dec	5192	5200 b	5162 a	5200 b	+0033
Mar	5278	5324	5273	5315 b	+0036
June	5375	5445 b	5375	5445 b	+0045
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5500 b	+0063
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5815	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Dec	1.9410	1.9500	1.9395	1.9490	+0.0105
Mar	1.9305	1.9400	1.9285	1.9365	+0.0110
June	1.9150	1.9240	1.9150	1.9260	+0.0075
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	1.9025 b	+0.0100
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Dec	0.8522	0.8543	0.8516	0.8533	+0.0007
Mar	0.8552	0.8570	0.8542	0.8566	+0.0010
June	0.8580	0.8600	0.8580	0.8596 a	+0.0006
Sept	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.8610	Unch.
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Dec	0.5210	0.5234	0.5210	0.5231	+0.0016
Mar	0.5313	0.5344	0.5311	0.5335	+0.0021
June	0.5398	0.5440 b	0.5398	0.5430	+0.0024
Sept	0.5483	0.5535 b	0.5483	0.5535 b	+0.0025
Dec	0.5570	0.5585	0.5570	0.5570	+0.0014

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the November 22, 1978 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.09	4.0730	108.665 *	47.34 *	0.2463	——	6.8940 *	120.78 *	39.15 *
Brussels (c)	30.3	59.13	15.755	6.866	3.65675 *	14.506	——	17.508	5.686
London(z)	1.946	——	3.741	8.5825	1.6575	4.062	59.00	3.3550	10.38
Milan	850.95	1,656	441.65	192.49	——	406.50	28.02	490.57	159.36
Paris	4.413	8.609	229.4 *	——	5.19 x	211.4 *	14.567 *	254.85 *	82.81 *
Zurich	1.7240	3.357	89.605 *	39.057 *	0.20265	82.3501 *	5.693 *	——	32.345 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.5424 ; Escudo: 46.90 ; Israeli £: 18.93 ; Peseta: 71.675 ; Schilling: 14.085 ; Sw.Krona: 4.4150 ; Yen: 194.60 ; Norw. Krone: 5.1505 ; Fin Mark: 4.0470 ; Belgian Financial Franc:31.195 ; Hong Kong $: 4.8375 ; Singapore $: 2.2275 ; Canadian $: 85.215 U.S. cents.

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.30	R.T.Z.	2.25
Albert Heiln	114.50	Thorn (A)	5.86
Algembank	365.50	Tube Invest	3.50
Amrobank	75.20	Union Carb	3.80
A'Dam Rub	65.50	Vickers	2.56
Fokker	25.80	War L3½	1.94
Heineken	95.20	West Deep	$29
H.V.A.	51.00	West Drief	$9⅞
Hoogovens	36.70	West Hold	$27¾
K.L.M.	128.40	West Min	0.20
Nat Nedder	112.30	Woolworth	1.24
Pakhoed	43.50	ZCI	0.49
Philips	24.60		
Robeco	164.00		
Rolinco	132.00		
Royal Dutch	123.80		
Unilever	119.00		
Van Ommer	141.00		
Ver Mach	42.00		

Milan

Bastogi	475
ERBA	1,001
ErcMarelli	225
Fiat	2,680
Finsider	123
Generali	35,140
IFI	2,400
Italgas	741
Italsider	288
LaRinas	51.5
Montedis	176.25
Olivetti	1,051
Pirelli	1,835
Snia Visco	781

Brussels

Arbed	2,000
GBL (B.lamb)	1,525
Cock Ougree	389
Electrobel	7100
GB-Inno-BM	2,560
Hoboken	2,640
Petrofina	3,275
Ph. Gevaert	1,370
Soc. Generale	1,985
Solvay	2,545
Un. Miniere	720

Paris

Air Liquide	389
Alimentaire	122.50
Aquitaine	535
BSN	575
Carrefour	2,137
Cim Lafarge	242.50
Cie Bancaire	446
CFP	140.20
CGE	391
CCF	128
Ferodo	466
Imetal	55.90
L Oreal	731
Mach Bull	52.60
Michelin	1,250
Moet Henn	578
Moulinex	138.90
Paribas	200
PUK	82.80
Penarrova	39.50
Perrier	289
Peugeot	493.50
Rh Poulenc	124.10
Sacilor	18
St Gobain	878
Suez	295.50
Telemecan	807
Thomson	242
Usinor	15.50

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.97
Anglo-Am	0.35
Barclary bk	3.48
Beecharm G	6.13
BICC	1.27
Boots	2.02
Bowater	1.76
Brit-Am-Tot	2.80
Brit-Oxyg	0.68½
Brit Pet	9.30
Burmah	71
CadburySc	0.56
Chartered	1.34
Courtaulds	1.16
DeBeer D	3.44
Decca Rec	4.20
Distillers	2.02
Dunlop	0.67
E Mus Ind	1.52
GEC	3.18
FreeStGed	17 1/16
GKN	2.61
Glaxo Gr	5.35
Gold Fields	1.69
Gt Un St	3.02
Guinness	1.51
Hawker-Sidd	2.24
Hudson Bay	$14½
Imp Chem	3.65
Imps	0.83
Mark&Spen	0.85
Metal Box	3.20
Nichols	0.70
Plessey	1.05
Rand Mines	0.39
Rank Org	2.46
Royal Dutch	42

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,115
Buehrle	2,610
B Boveri	1,665
Cib Geigy	1,060
Cr Suisse	2,165
Fisher	545
HofRochN	6,650
Nestle	3,200
Sandoz	3,650
Ste B. Suisse	336
Sulzer	2,480
U.B. Suisse	2,975

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
November 22, 1978

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	754.50	755.00	751.00	752.00
3 months	774.00	774.50	771.00	771.50
Cathodes: spot	743.50	744.00	737.50	738.50
3 months	762.50	763.00	758.00	758.50
Tin: spot	7,360.00	7,380.00	7,325.00	7,340.00
3 months	7,280.00	7,298.00	7,235.00	7,240.00
Lead: spot	396.00	397.00	393.00	394.00
3 months	386.00	386.50	383.00	384.00
Zinc: spot	347.50	348.50	345.50	346.00
3 months	358.50	359.00	357.00	357.50
Silver: spot	308.30	308.50	308.40	308.70
3 months	316.20	316.40	316.00	316.10

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
November 22, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	109.00	107.50	108.35	108.50	107.75	107.80
Mar	112.40	111.10	112.00	112.15	111.10	111.15
May	114.75	113.25	114.25	114.30	113.25	113.40
Aug	117.75	117.00	117.25	117.50	116.25	116.40
Oct	120.50	119.25	120.10	120.30	119.00	119.25
Dec	122.50	122.50	122.00	123.00	121.50	122.00
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	126.00	127.00	125.50	126.00
1,791 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	2,117	2,075	2,087	2,085	2,108.5	2,105
Mar	2,179	2,130	2,136	2,139	2,155	2,156
May	2,204	2,163	2,155.5	2,166	2,193	2,194
Jul	2,200	2,158	2,158	2,162	2,188	2,192
Sep	2,177	2,145	2,150	2,130	2,165	2,170
Dec	2,128	2,090	2,094	2,102	2,120	2,126
Mar	2,086.5	2,086.5	2,065	2,085	2,095	2,110
3,059 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,618	1,597	1,590	1,597	1,600	1,605
Jan	1,327	1,300	1,458	1,460	1,448	1,449
Mar	1,327	1,300	1,323	1,325	1,306	1,307
May	1,265	1,241	1,257	1,258	1,240	1,245
Jul	1,229	1,206	1,220	1,225	1,210	1,214
Sep	1,195	1,180	1,190	1,194	1,182	1,188
Nov	1,150	1,150	1,160	1,169	1,150	1,168
3,652 lots of 5 tons.						

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, November 22, 1978

AELInd	6¼	6⅝
AFAProt	8½	9½
AVMCp	4	4½
AddisnW	8⅞	9⅝
AdvRoss	2¼	2⅝
AdvMicr	20⅝	20⅞
AlexAlex	30¼	31
Allcoinc	15⅝	16⅛
AllynB	14	15
AFinCp	15½	16½
AFurn	2 15-16	3 3-16
AGreet	10⅝	11
AMicros	13¾	14¼
AWeldng	12¼	13¼
Amierr	2¾	2 7-16
Anadite	5⅝	6⅛
AnheusB	24⅛	24⅝
AntoCp	7⅞	8⅛
ArdMay	2¼	2½
ArkWGs	16	16¼
AsdColo	21½	22¼
AtlGsLt	15½	15⅞
BairdCp	7⅛	7⅞
BangHE	14⅛	14⅞
BkamRt	11½	12
BasicRs	3	3½
BasstFr	16½	17¼
BavisMk	10⅛	10⅝
Beeline	9	9⅛
BeizLab	29¼	30
BibbCo	10⅛	10⅞
BirdSon	27½	29
Birtchr	1½	1⅞
BikHIIP	25½	26
Bonanza	5⅛	5½
BrooKS	26½	28
BrwTom	16¾	17¼
Buckbee	4⅝	5⅛
Buckeye	12½	12⅝
BurnupS	4⅛	4⅜
CalWtSv	29½	31
ConradH	2	2½
CapSwC	8½	9¼
CapInAir	2⅛	2½
CoreCp	5½	7
CnVtPS	14⅞	15¼
ChmLea	29¾	30¼
ChesUtl	10¼	11
CircleF	5	6
CitzUtA	38½	39
CitzUtB	32	32⅝
ClarkJL	27½	29
ClowCp	9	9½
ColuVent	1½	2
ComClH	20½	21
CmiShr	44	46
CmwTel	32	34
ConnGn	36	36½
ConPap	51½	52½
Crowfd	12½	13½
CrossCo	28⅝	29⅝
CutlrFed	¾	1⅛

DanlyM	18½	19½
DtaDes	7⅝	8¼
Data 100	19⅝	20
DaviMai	21½	23½
DekibAg	20¼	21
DeLuxC	28	28⅝
DetCanT	10¾	11¾
DelintB	17¼	19¼
DeweyEl	2	3
DiaCrys	20	21
DixnCru	27	28½
Docutel	4⅛	4¾
DollrGn	8⅝	9¼
Donldsn	23½	24½
DorchGs	10⅛	10⅞
DoyIDB	17	17¾
DunkinD	11¼	11⅝
Duriron	17¼	18¼
Eberline	8¼	9¼
EconLab	25⅛	25⅝
ElPasEl	10½	10⅞
ElderBe	8⅝	9½
EleNuci	5⅛	5⅞
ElModul	5¼	6¼
EnrDev	13¾	14½
Entwistl	3	3⅜
EatOil	14¼	15¼
EthanAl	20¼	21
Fabri	1⅛	1⅜
FidUnLf	23½	24
Fingrhi	19⅛	19⅞
FtBkSys	37	37⅝
FtBostn	15	15⅝
FtEmpS	8⅝	9¼
FtWnFin	4⅜	4⅝
Flickgr	13⅝	14⅛
FloatPnt	18	19
FlaWatU	¼	⅜
ForestO	15⅝	16⅛
Formigli	2½	3¼
FrankCp	7½	7⅞
FrankEl	13⅛	13⅞
Frndice	14¼	14⅝
GnRIESt	7½	9
GnReins	180	184
GovEFn	10	10⅝
GreenM	12¼	12¾
GreyAdv	30	33
Glfintst	15	16½
Gyrodyn	6⅛	6⅝
Hardwk	9½	10¼
HrpRow	12¼	12¾
HarpGp	16½	17
HarffNt	14⅝	15¼
HenrdF	19½	20¼
Holobm	2¼	2¾
Hoover	10⅝	11⅛
HorizRs	1⅝	1⅞
HudsPap	41	43
HyattCp	16¼	17¼
HyattInt	13	13½
IndNucl	3⅜	3⅞
Infraind	3¼	3¾
IntelCp	49	50½
IntrcEnr	4¼	5⅛
IntmtGs	13¼	13½
InBkWsh	7⅛	7⅝
IwaSoUt	23⅝	24⅛

JamWPr	8¼	9
Jamsby	14⅛	15⅛
JiffyFd	¼	⅜
JoslynM	16¼	17
KaisSt pf	20½	21¼
Kalvar	2¼	2⅝
Kaman	17¼	18
KmpAm	15	15½
KateGre	½	1
Kaysam	2¾	3½
KearnyT	15	15⅝
KellySv	28	30
Keuffel	13½	14½
KeyeFlb	24	25
KeyCFd	14¾	15½
Kimball	16¼	17¼
Kinglnt	10¼	11¼
KnapeV	12¾	13¾
Kratos	17⅝	19
Lanceln	19½	20¼
LandRes	2¾	3¼
LoneCo	18½	19½
LtdStor	8½	9¼
LinBcst	34¾	35½
Lopeirn	10½	11½
MadsGE	15¾	16¼
MagellPet	1⅛	1⅜
MajorRl	1	1¼
Mallkrt	30	31
MgtAsst	17	17½
MauiLP	27	28½
McCorm	13	13½
McQuay	11¾	12½
MidsxW	20½	21½
MdiaCap	6¼	6¾
MidlRes	1½	1 11-16
MidlBks	23¼	24¾
Millipr	27½	28¼
MissVlG	17½	18½
MonfCol	5¾	6⅛
MoorePd	13½	14½
MorgRes	2½	3¼
Mostek	15¼	15⅝
MotchM	10⅛	11¾
MotClub	6⅞	7⅛
Mueller	21¼	22¼
NargCp	29	30½
NatGOil	14⅛	15⅛
NatLibty	7	7⅜
NwldRE	13¼	14¼
NJNGas	14½	15
NielsnA	24¼	24¾
NielsnB	24⅛	24⅝
NoCarGs	9⅝	10
NoEOl un	52⅝	53¼
NwtNGs	10	10⅝
NwstPS	16⅛	16⅝
Noxell	15⅝	16¼
OgilvyM	20¼	21
OhFerro	6⅞	7⅜
OtterTP	20	20½
OversAir	7⅛	7¾
PCAInt	9⅝	9⅞
PabstB	13⅞	14⅛
PcGaR	22½	23¼
PauleyP	6½	7¼
PeerMf	7¾	8½
PengEnt	16⅛	16⅝

PeterHH	16	16¾
Petrolit	37	38
Pettibon	16⅝	17¾
PierceSS	12	12⅝
Pinkrtn	28	29
PlanHIB	20½	21
Plastine	1¾	2¼
Possis	2	2½
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
PbSvNC	10¾	11⅛
PurtBen	18¼	19
PutDCap	7⅝	8¼
Qualinns	3¼	3⅝
RoganPr	5	5½
Roychm	58	60
Raymnd	18¾	19¾
RecgEq	8	8⅝
RoadEx	25¾	26½
RobbMy	28	30
Roselon	3¼	4¼
Rouse	7⅝	7⅞
RusStov	13	13½
Sadlier	3⅝	4⅛
ScanDt	1⅞	2⅛
ScrippH	44	47
SecPac	31¾	32½
SeisDelt	9¼	9¾
Svcmstr	24¾	25¼
Showmt	30¾	31¼
SoltdStS	5⅝	6⅛
SCalWtr	13½	14¼
SwGsCp	10¼	10⅝
SwElSv	16¼	17
Standyn	24¾	25½
StdRegs	23¼	24¼
StanHP	19	20
SterlSt	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	24½	26
SuperEl	6¾	7½
TIME DC	5¼	6
Tampax	27½	28½
TecumP	54	56
Tennant	27	29
Tiffany	34½	38½
Tiprary	8½	9
ToscoCp	4⅜	4⅞
TrnsOcO	18	19
TricoPd	44	48
TrimOG	4½	5
TysonFd	12	13
UnMcGil	8½	9½
USSurg	18¼	18⅞
USTrck	14	14½
UVaBsh	22⅞	23⅝
UpPenP	16¾	17½
ValyGas	9⅝	10⅛
VanDus	14½	15¼
VanceSn	4⅝	5½
Velcro	7⅝	8
VaNBsh	13¾	14
WshEnr	14¼	14¾
WebbRs	8¼	9
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
WigtnMg	6¼	6⅝
WellsGo	3⅞	4½
WinMtg	2⅝	3⅛
WmorC	28½	29¾
WoodLot	26½	27¼
WWEng	4¾	5
WrightW	4⅞	5¼
ZionUtc	18¼	19¼

Weekly net asset value
on November 20, 1978
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $62.90
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $45.83
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

European Gold Markets

November 22, 1978

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	197.90	199.00	—1.20
Zurich	198.875	199.125	—1.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	198.90	198.77	—0.86

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris ; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Basis	Nov.	Feb.	May
195	3.75- 4.75	—·—	—·—
210	Long	8.50- 9.50	—·—
215	positions	6.50- 7.50	—·—
220	expire	5.25- 6.25	—·—
225	11 a.m.	3.75- 4.75	11.00-12.00
230	23rd Nov.78	3.00- 4.00	9.25-10.25

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 312560 · Telex 28305

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
November 22, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Mar	943	932	936	942	+8
May	968	958	963	965	+3
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	975	990	+5
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,000	1,010	+8
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,010	1,020	+10
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,005	1,020	+5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,025	1,035	+15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,035	1,065	+10
90 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,804	1,761	1,760	1,770	—25
Mar	1,851	1,810	1,814	1,816	—17
May	1,866	1,825	1,830	1,835	—11
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	N.Q.	N.Q.	—15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,830	1,835	—15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,725	1,750	—10
130 lots					

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1978 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	N.A.	N.A.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.48	N.A.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	317.00	259.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	82-83	50-51
Lead spot, lb	0.38	0.32
Copper elect., lb	69⅝-73⅝	60⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	7.0761	6.2070
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	34½-35	0.30½-.31
Silver N.Y., oz	6.045	4.705
Gold N.Y., oz	199.25	159.30
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
November 22, 1978	985.30 f	845.20 f

p—Preliminary
f—Final
*—Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
November 22, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Mar	5.18	5.26	5.18	5.20	+.01
May	6.15	6.27	6.15	6.21	+.06
May	5.42	5.50	5.42	5.52	+.14

Est. sales: 987; sales Tue. 1,518.

Total open interest Tue. 12,042, up 146 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb. F3e5					
Dec 0	181.00	182.50	181.00	181.55	—2.75
Mar	182.75	183.60	181.50	182.10	—3.30
May	182.50	183.40	181.50	181.90	—3.20
Jul	181.95	182.40	180.80	180.95	—3.15

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

November 22, 1978

	Sales	Close	Chg.
SearsRoeb	356,000	21	+ ⅞
RorerGp	287,900	20⅛	+1⅛
Ramada In	287,200	9⅛	+ ½
CinnGas El	276,600	19⅞	+ ⅛
Avon Prod	250,000	52⅛	—1
CaesarsWld	245,800	23¼	+4½
Gulf Oil	225,700	25¼	+ ⅛
GenTel&El	203,880	29	+ ¼
BallyMfg	186,200	38⅝	+3½
GldWstFn n	154,700	10⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Motors	144,600	55	+ ¼
AmTT	143,100	61¾	+ ¼
Seagram Co	137,700	27¼	— ½
Texaco Inc	137,300	24½	+ ½
Noeast Util	134,000	9¾	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	20.01	23.95
Advanced	924	743
Volume Up (in millions)	12.71	7.636
Declined	507	665
Volume Down (in millions)	4.50	9.101
Unchanged	426	471
Total issues	1,857	1,879
New 1978 highs	17	15
New 1978 lows	25	25

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	802.49	810.98	799.46	807.00	+ 2.95
20 Trn	211.29	213.19	209.92	212.36	+ 1.32
15 Utl	99.29	100.00	98.75	99.46	+ 0.31
65 Stk	273.84	276.46	272.54	275.15	+ 1.16

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	95.91	94.54	95.48	+0.47
Industrials	106.51	104.98	106.04	+0.54
Utilities	50.05	49.39	49.80	+0.13
Finance	11.37	11.21	11.32	+0.07
Transp.	13.17	13.00	13.12	+0.04

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.24	52.94	53.24	+0.28
Industrials	58.01	57.67	58.01	+0.33
Transp.	41.93	41.64	41.93	+0.33
Utilities	38.42	38.26	38.42	+0.11
Finance	55.40	55.11	55.40	+0.30

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
November 21	114,530	228,105	1,326
November 20	131,353	242,795	1,884
November 17	121,497	221,359	1,083
November 16	107,747	226,157	2,203
November 15	115,616	232,178	3,239

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	270,700	29¼	+2⅞
BowValley	151,500	18⅞	—1½
HouOilM	45,000	17⅞	+ ¼
LoewsTh wt	41,400	14	+ ⅞
Amdahl	40,200	47⅞	+1½
Ehrnch Ph	37,300	11¾	+ ¾
GoldNuget	37,100	18½	+2⅛
Syntex Corp	36,900	33½	+ ⅛
CoinCml	35,400	14½	+ ⅞
Husky Oil	35,300	37⅝	+2¼

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	2.62	2.56
Advanced	391	305
Volume Up (in millions)	1.61	1.135
Declined	193	265
Volume Down (in millions)	0.61	0.962
Unchanged	255	257
Total issues	839	827
New 1978 highs	3	4
New 1978 lows	4	10

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
147.49	145.69	147.45	+1.76

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Sep	179.50	179.75	178.25	178.30	—1.30
Dec	175.75	175.75	175.75	174.15	—1.35

Est. sales: 793; sales Tue. 896.

Total open interest Tue. 7,544, up 74 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	117.75	117.80	113.75	114.00	—2.75
Mar	118.75	119.00	115.00	115.30	—2.70
May	119.00	119.00	116.20	116.30	—2.25
Jul	119.10	119.25	117.25	117.25	—2.05
Sep	120.00	120.00	117.50	118.25	—1.75
Nov	114.50	114.50	113.00	112.50	—1.50
Jan	108.50	108.50	107.00	107.00	—1.50
Mar	107.00	107.00	106.75	105.50	—2.00

Est. sales: 1,100; sales Tue. 438.

Total open interest Tue. 10,530, up 174 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	67.50	68.50	67.50	68.10	+0.50
Mar	71.50	72.30	71.50	72.27	+1.03
May	73.20	74.30	73.10	74.19	+1.28
Jul	73.50	74.87	73.45	74.68	+1.56
Oct	68.00	68.70	68.00	68.60	+0.95
Dec	66.25	66.55	66.25	66.55	+0.48

Est. sales: 9,950; sales Tues. 5,758.

Total open interest Tues. 33,923, off 530 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	65.20	66.25	66.25	66.05	
Dec	65.65	66.25	65.65	66.15	+0.75
Jan	66.55	67.00	66.45	66.85	+0.75
Mar	68.00	68.50	67.85	68.35	+0.75
May	69.40	69.70	69.15	69.55	+0.75
Jul	70.55	70.85	70.30	70.60	+0.70
Sep	71.40	71.50	71.35	71.60	+0.65
Dec	72.65	73.00	72.50	72.80	+0.65
Jan	73.10	73.10	73.10	73.20	
Mar	74.25	74.25	73.60	74.00	+0.50
May	74.70	74.60	74.60	74.50	+0.40
Sep	76.38	76.35	76.35	76.40	

Est. sales: 7,000; sales Tue. 5,952.

Total open interest Tue. 61,021, up 716 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y.SILVER. 5,000 troy oz.; cents per oz					
Dec	599.00	608.00	599.00	604.00	+6.50
Jan	602.00	609.50	601.50	606.50	+6.80
Mar	608.00	615.00	607.00	611.60	+6.60
May	613.50	620.50	613.50	618.00	+6.60
Jul	621.00	628.00	620.80	624.70	+6.60
Sep	628.00	633.00	627.50	631.50	+6.60
Dec	639.50	646.50	641.50	643.70	+6.60
Jan	646.00	649.50	645.00	648.10	+6.60
Mar	653.00	658.50	656.00	656.60	+6.60
May	662.00	666.00	662.80	665.10	+6.50

Est. sales: 24,500; sales Tues. 37,518.

Total open interest Tues. 306,589, off 2,- 753 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Jan	319.00	328.00	319.00	326.50	+6.50
Apr	323.00	331.00	323.00	329.30	+7.20
Jul	325.00	333.50	325.00	332.30	+7.40
Oct	326.50	336.00	333.50	335.50	+7.80
Jan	329.00	335.00	335.00	338.20	
Apr	331.00	339.50	339.50	340.80	+7.80
Jul	330.00	342.70	342.70	343.40	

Est. sales: 2,035; sales Tue. 1,712.

Total open interest Tue. 8,622, up 36 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts					
Nov	200.60	200.60	200.60	201.30	+3.80
Dec	198.50	201.60	197.10	201.40	+3.50
Jan	198.90	203.20	198.90	203.10	+3.50
Feb	201.00	205.30	200.50	205.00	+3.60
Apr	204.50	209.20	204.00	208.70	+3.50
Jun	207.70	212.90	207.70	212.50	+3.50
Aug	212.70	217.60	214.00	216.30	+3.50
Oct	216.10	220.20	215.40	220.10	+3.50
Dec	220.00	224.50	219.50	224.00	+3.50
Feb	223.50	228.30	223.50	227.90	+3.40
Apr	229.60	231.50	290.60	231.80	+3.20
Jun	233.30	235.00	233.30	235.80	+3.10
Aug	236.30	236.30	235.00	239.80	+3.00

Est. sales: 28,000; sales Tue. 33,088.

Total open interest Tue. 127,496, up 994 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.18	+0.01
Mar	8.72	8.76	8.64	8.67	+0.03
May	8.92	8.96	8.85	8.85	+0.03
Jul	9.12	9.14	9.03	9.06	+0.07
Sep	9.28	9.34	9.28	9.28	+0.09
Oct	9.34	9.46	9.37	9.39	+0.09

Est. sales: 2,650; sales Tue. 3,256.

Total open interest Tue. 30,246, up 38 from Mon.

CHICAGO FUTURES
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	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	3.64	3.67¾	3.64	3.67¾	+.05
Mar	3.51	3.56	3.51	3.55¼	+.06¼
May	3.39	3.43½	3.38½	3.43	+.05½
Jul	3.22	3.25	3.21	3.24¼	+.04¼
Sep	3.22½	3.26	3.22½	3.26	+.05
Dec	3.30	3.33	3.30	3.33	+.05

Sales Tues. 4,991.

Total open interest Tues. 41,720, up 139 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.28	2.29½	2.27½	2.29¼	+.01¾
Mar	2.39	2.40	2.38½	2.40	+.01¾
May	2.46¼	2.47½	2.46	2.47¼	+.01¾
Jul	2.50	2.51¼	2.49¾	2.51¼	+.01¾

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	2.51	2.52¼	2.51	2.51½	+.01½
Dec	2.52	2.53¾	2.52	2.53½	+.01½

Sales Tues: 24,070.

Total open interest Tues. 114,960, up 780 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Jan	6.77	6.83½	6.75	6.82½	+.08
Mar	6.90	6.94½	6.87	6.93¼	+.07¼
May	6.94	7.01	6.94	7.00½	+.07¼
Jul	6.97	7.04½	6.97	7.02¾	+.06½
Aug	6.94½	6.98	6.93½	6.98	+.06
Sep	6.68½	6.76	6.68½	6.74	+.06½
Nov	6.56	6.62	6.56	6.60¼	+.05¼
Jan	6.67	6.67	6.66½	6.67	+.05

Sales Tues.: 28,065.

Total open interest Tues. 138,933, up 668 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Mar	184.00	184.40	183.20	184.20	+1.40
Jan	185.50	186.50	185.20	186.10	+1.30
Mar	187.00	187.80	186.50	187.50	+1.40
May	185.50	186.30	185.30	185.50	+ .30
Jul	185.80	184.50	185.50	186.00	+ .70
Aug	185.50	186.00	185.50	185.50	+ .40
Sep				184.30	+ .60
Oct	179.50	180.50	179.50	180.00	+1.00
Dec	180.50	180.50	180.00	180.00	+ .50

Sales Tues. 8,867.

Total open interest Tues. 63,747, up 175 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 50,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Dec	24.30	24.90	24.30	24.87	+ .69
Jan	24.60	25.00	24.60	25.00	+ .53
Mar	24.80	25.15	24.80	25.10	+ .50
May	24.75	25.00	24.75	24.97	+ .39
Jul	24.75	24.90	24.70	24.85	+ .27
Aug	24.65	24.70	24.60	24.70	+ .17
Sep	24.40	24.40	24.25	24.38	+ .13
Oct	24.20	24.20	24.00	24.10	+ .10
Dec	23.85	23.85	23.85	23.85	+ .10

Sales Tues. 10,073.

Total open interest Tues. 56,975, up 428 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.33¼	1.34¼	1.33	1.33¼	+.00¼
Mar	1.44½	1.46	1.44	1.45¼	+.00½
May	1.50½	1.52¾	1.50½	1.51¼	+.00¾
Jul	1.54	1.54¾	1.53	1.53	+.00¾
Sep	1.57	1.57¼	1.56½	1.56½	+.01½

Sales Tues. 863.

Total open interest Tues. 9,343, down 189 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	57.50	58.22	57.50	58.10	+ .75
Jan	57.75	58.20	57.75	58.00	+ .35
Feb	59.00	59.47	58.90	59.12	+ .42
Apr	59.95	60.45	59.95	60.17	+ .32
Jun	61.30	61.70	61.25	61.37	+ .17
Aug	61.25	61.47	61.10	61.27	+ .15
Oct	61.15	61.45	61.00	61.07	+ .02
Dec	62.27	62.42	62.15	62.37	
Jan	62.70	62.72	62.70	62.72	+ .27
Feb	62.80	63.02	62.80	62.87	+ .17

Est. sales: 23,602; sales Tues. 17,888.

Total open interest Tues. 89,689, up 2,- 211 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	74.90	75.00	74.55	75.00	+ .90
Mar	75.00	75.50	75.00	75.20	+ .13
Apr	74.75	75.00	74.50	74.65	— .05
May	74.70	74.90	74.40	74.65	+ .05
Aug	74.2	75.00	73.90	74.05	— .75
Sep	74.75	74.85	74.30	74.50	
Oct	74.65	74.70	74.27	74.35	— .40
Dec	75.25	75.25	74.50	74.50	— .50

Est. sales: 2,711; sales Tues. 2,725.

Total open interest Tues. 19,439, up 1,- 223 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	53.00	53.85	53.80	53.50	+ .63
Feb	53.35	53.95	53.15	53.70	+ .65
Apr	49.35	50.00	49.35	49.45	+ .38
Jun	51.10	51.77	51.06	51.42	+ .47
Jul	51.35	52.45	51.30	51.80	+ .45
Aug	49.00	49.50	48.65	48.80	+ .40
Oct	46.30	47.00	46.30	46.80	+ .46
Dec	47.25	47.70	46.60	46.60	— .05
Feb				46.37	

Est. sales: 7,362; sales Tues. 6,471.

Total open interest Tues. 21,943, off 89 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	66.50	68.05	66.45	67.82	+1.87
Mar	65.90	67.35	65.70	67.32	+1.90
May	65.90	67.40	65.90	67.57	+1.97
Jul	65.80	67.60	65.80	67.57	+1.90
Aug	64.00	65.25	64.00	65.20	+1.93

Est. sales: 5,407; sales Tues. 4,347.

Total open interest Tues. 10,995, up 118 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	43.00	43.00	42.40	42.85	
Dec	42.40	42.70	42.35	42.55	+ .18
Jan	44.70	44.90	44.60	44.70	+ .13

Sales Tues. 124.

Total open interest Tues. 926, off 32 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Dec	62.90	63.40	62.60	63.35	+ .40
Jan	59.70	59.95	59.30	59.90	+ .20
Feb	56.20	56.20	55.95	56.20	— .10

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	54.90	54.90	54.70	54.70	—
Apr	52.75	52.75	52.75	52.75	

Est. sales: 165, sales Tues.

Total open interest Tues. 1,635, off 2 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	196.50	202.00	196.20	201.20	+
Mar	189.50	194.00	189.30	194.00	+
May	186.50	190.30	186.30	190.30	+
Jul	184.00	187.50	183.50	187.50	+
Sep	181.00	183.50	180.40	183.20	+

Est. sales: 2,741; sales Tues.

Total open interest Tues. 6,092, up 44 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)					
Jan	206.40	208.80	205.60	208.50	+
Mar	200.00	203.00	199.50	201.90	+
May	196.80	198.90	196.80	198.50	+
Jul	197.00	198.90	196.80	198.90	+
Sep	196.50	198.80	196.20	198.80	+
Nov				193.00	+

Sales: Tues.

Total open interest Tues. 4,629, up 15 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1-million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	90.95	91.07	90.93	91.06	+
Mar	90.77	90.85	90.75	90.81	+
Jun	90.74	90.81	90.73	90.77	+
Sep	90.84	90.89	90.82	90.87	+
Dec	90.97	91.03	90.95	91.01	+
Mar	91.07	91.08	91.03	91.07	+
Jun	91.10	91.12	91.08	91.10	+
Sep	91.09	91.12	91.08	91.11	

Est. sales 3,138; sales Tues.

Total open interest Tues. 53,175, up 775 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts. & 32nds of pct.)					
Dec	89-28	90-05	89-27	90-03	+
Mar	90-04	90-11	90-00	90-11	+
Jun	90-10	90-15	90-06	90-15	+
Sep	90-15	90-24	90-14	90-23	+
Dec	90-18	90-26	90-16	90-26	+
Mar	90-13	90-21	90-13	90-21	+
Jun	90-10	90-17	90-10	90-17	+
Sep	90-07	90-17	90-07	90-17	+
Dec	90-05	90-16	90-05	90-16	+
Mar	90-05	90-09	90-00	90-09	+
Jun	90-02	90-06	89-30	90-06	+

Sales: Tues. 3,767 contracts

Total open interest Tues. 59,891, off from Mon.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—17

Aristar Inc	Olinkraft wd	Sterndent
BellCndo	Pac Petrol	Timein pfB
CaesarsWld	PogoProd	Tokheim wi
GldWstFn n	SignalCo wi	UnOil Cal
Hanes Corp	Simmons	UnivFds n
MdCup	Standex wi	

NEW LOWS—25

AW 4.10pf	IntT&T pfO	NIM 4.85pf
Cole Palm	Johns Manv	OhE 10.76pf
Equifax Inc	Mesta Mach	OklaGE pf
EquitLfe M	MetE 3.90pf	Penney JC
FederDStr	MinnGas	SantaFe Ind
GaPw 7.72pf	MoPub Svc	Soo Pac
Goodrich	Mont Pow	Square D
HanJhn Sec	NIM 3.60pf	Utdillum pf
IntMiner pf		

Market Closed

Banks, businesses and stock exchanges were closed wednesday in Germany due to a holiday.

U.K. Pound Package To Lapse Next Year

LONDON, Nov. 22 (AP-DJ) — The financial support package arranged by Britain during the sterling crisis of 1976 will be allowed to lapse early next year, the Treasury confirmed today.

The package was composed of a $3.9-billion standby credit from the International Monetary Fund and a $3-billion Basel central bank facility which was supposed to act as a safety net for official sterling balances held abroad. About half of the IMF loan was drawn down but the Basel credit was never used.

CBOT Backs Risk Index

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (Reuters) — Chicago Board of Trade said directors voted to approve in principle an equity-oriented industry index futures complex to hedge price risks in the stock market. It would comprise 11 futures contracts for cash settlement, of which 10 would be individual industry futures contracts. Another contract would combine them into a single weighted composite index.

AMEX Trading Closing Prices November 22

12 Month High Low Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev Close

— A—A—A —
9⅝ AAR .28 3.8 7 3 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝
4 AAV .32 7.3 7 6 4½ 4¼ 4⅜+ ⅛
6⅛ APS .36 4.5 6 26 8 7¾ 8 + ⅛
1½ ASPRO .72 4.5 6 10 16⅛ 15½ 16⅛+ ⅝
1¼ ATI 2 1½ 1½ 1½
7⅛ AVC .40b 6.1 41 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅜
7 AVX .32 1.3 9 135 24¼ 22⅞ 23⅝+ ⅜
2⅜ AZL 32 31 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
6⅛ AbrdMf .40b 5.7 4 1 7 7 7 — ⅛
1⅛ AcmePr 12 1⅝ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
7⅜ AcmeU .30 2.7 14 10 11¼ 11 11 — ⅜
2⅜ Action 16 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
6½ ActonCp .24b 2.4 7 7 10 10 10
5⅛ AdamR .12 1.3 8 17 9¼ 9 9¼+ ¼
3⅛ AdobeO .20 1.1 17 25 18⅝ 17⅜ 18⅛+ ⅛
1½ AegisCo 5 65 1⅝ 1¼ 1⅜
1⅜ Aeronco 9 12 4⅝ 4½ 4½
5⅛ AffilCap .20e 3.1 7 83 6⅝ 5⅞ 6⅜+ ⅜
15⅛ AffilPub .64 3.7 7 2 17½ 17½ 17½+ ¼
3⅛ AlskAir .20r 4.1 3 23 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
4⅛ Alcolac .17e 3.2 5 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ¼
10 AllegCp wt 5 18 18 18
1⅛ AllegA wtO 2 3½ 3½ 3½+ ⅛
3-16 AllegA wtN 3 7-16 7-16 7-16
24⅛ AllgA pf 3 9.3 3 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅛
1⅛ AlldArt 236 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
3⅛ Alphain .05e .8 8 7 6¼ 6⅛ 6⅛
6⅛ AllamI .32e 3.1 5 12 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
⅝ AllecCp 25 36 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
5⅛ Altec pf 1 6⅛ 6 6⅛
12 AlterFd .50 3.8 5 3 13 13 13
25⅛ Amdhl .40 .8 19 402 47⅞ 46¼ 47⅞+1½
3 AmAgro 5 20 7⅞ 7½ 7⅝— ⅛
6⅛ ABusPd .36 4.6 6 3 7⅜ 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
3-16 AmCapCp 5 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
7 AGarPd .34 4.5 5 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ¼
4½ AIntPict 153 9⅛ 8⅛ 9⅛+ ⅞
6½ AMzeA .44 6.2 5 64 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
6½ AMzeB .44 6.3 5 16 7⅛ 7 7 + ⅛
29⅛ AmMtg 7 2 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ AMdBld .40 4.4 12 75 9⅛ 8⅞ 9⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ AMotln .20 1.7 8 126 11⅞ 11 11¼+ ⅞
22⅛ AmPetf 2.20 8.5 10 7 25⅝ 25½ 25⅝+ ⅛
5⅛ AScIE .04e .7 103 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ¼
12⅛ AmSeat .40 3.1 10 6 13 12⅞ 12⅞
6 AmTec .50b 4.6 4 6 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅞— ⅛
2½ Andrea .07e 2.3 17 10 3 3 3 + ⅜
5⅛ AngloC .15e 1.2 8 84 12⅛ 11⅛ 12¼+ ⅜
5⅛ Anken .44 4.9 6 15 9⅝ 9 9 — ⅛
4⅛ Anthon .40 4.9 4 13 8⅛ 8 8⅛+ ¼
7⅛ ApIDta .16 1.6 8 71 10 9¼ 10 + ¼
4½ ApldDev 20 78 7 6⅞ 7 + ⅛
13⅛ AquitCo .39 2.2 9 13 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ⅜
5½ Armin .12 1.4 8 102 8⅝ 8⅝ 8½+ ¼
6 ArrowA .10 1.3 5 x7 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
7⅛ ArrowE .20e 2.2 4 22 9¼ 9 9 — ⅛
6⅛ Arundel 4 31 8⅛ 7⅜ 7⅝— ⅛
8⅛ Asamer .30 2.0 136 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
12⅛ AsbIOC .20 .7 12 4 28¼ 28⅛ 28¼+ ⅛
⅝ AskinSvc 12 1 ⅞ 1 +1-16
6 Astrex .10I 1.4 7 1 7 7 7
4⅛ Atalnto .15e 3.9 4 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
11-16 Atco Ind 7 15-16 15-16 15-16—1-16
1⅛ AtlsCM .05e 2.5 67 13 2 2 2
3½ AtlasCp wt 4 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
3⅛ Audiotr .12b 2.2 6 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
18⅛ Augat .44 1.9 13 37 23⅞ 23⅛ 23⅞+ ½
2 AutoTrn 18 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
2⅛ AutmaRod 5 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
28⅛ AutoSw .80 2.7 10 1 30 30 30
3⅛ AVEMC .30 6.0 5 33 5⅛ 5 5
19 Avondl 1.20 6.0 8 4 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
7⅛ Aydin 9 36 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞+ ⅛

— B—B—B —
⅝ BRT 14 1⅜ 1¼ 1¼+ ⅛
9 Badger .70 6.4 5 3 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅞+ ¼
3 Baker .20e 6.7 4 3 3 3
18⅛ Baldor .28 1.1 13 17 24½ 23¼ 24½+1½
6⅛ BaldwS .32a 5.0 2 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝
15⅛ BanFd 1.11e 6.5 7 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅜
1¼ Bangor wt 62 2⅛ 2 2
7 Banistr .40 5.1 34 19 7⅞ 7⅛ 7⅞
2⅛ BarcoCa .12 2.8 21 8 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼— ¼
1⅛ BarnesE 9 11 5 5 5 + ⅛
6½ Barnwl .20 2.2 35 39 9¼ 8½ 9⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ BarryR .20b 1.2 10 15 16⅛ 15¼ 16⅛+ ⅞
3⅛ BarthS .20a 3.2 9 25 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
1⅛ Bartons 20 8 3⅛ 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
1⅛ Barwick 79 2⅝ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
2 BelscIR 8 14 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
9½ BnfSt A .40 2.9 4 14 13⅞ 14.
2½ BergEnt 3 8 3 3 3
4⅛ BergenB .10e 1.5 6 11 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
13½ BrgB pf1.15 8.4 2 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝— ⅛
1⅛ BernzO 17 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛
2 Berven 12 2 2 2
3⅛ Beverly 11 55 6½ 6⅜ 6½+ ⅛
8 BicPen .48 5.5 24 18 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
9⅛ BigVSp .36 2.8 5 6 13⅛ 12⅞ 13 — ⅛
16⅛ BlnkMf 1b 4.6 7 5 22⅛ 21⅞ 21⅞
8 Blount .48 2.6 6 3 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ¼
3⅛ BodinAp .10I 5 4 3⅞ 4
5⅛ BoltBer .20 2.1 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
14⅛ BowVall .10 .5 33 1515 u20⅝ 18¼ 18⅞—1½
10⅛ Bowne .48b 3.0 6 11 16 15⅝ 16 + ⅛
5½ BrodfdN .20 2.7 7 69 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
3½ Branch .20 5.7 7 1 3½ 3½ 3½
5⅛ Braniff wt 10 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼— ⅛
12⅛ Brascan 1a 7.5 3 80 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
20½ BraunE 1.40 5.9 6 2 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅝
3½ BreezeCp 16 6 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛—
10⅛ BristBr .60 4.8 6 7 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
3⅛ BroDart .20 5.9 6 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
9½ BrooksP .44 4.4 7 62 10⅛ 10 10 —1⅛
1 BrownCo wt 56 1⅞ 1¼ 1⅝+ ½
17⅛ BrnFA .92 3.2 11 2 28⅞ 28⅞ 28⅞— ⅛
17⅛ BrnFB .92 3.1 11 2 29⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ Buell .44 3.2 5 3 13⅞ 13⅞ 13⅞+ ⅛
3⅛ Buildex 3 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
1⅛ Burgess 16 2⅛ 2 2
8⅛ Burnsin .60 6.4 8 76 9⅜ 9 9⅜— ⅛

— C—C—C —
10 CK Pet .16 1.3 34 55 12⅛ 12½ 12½
3⅛ CDI 5 44 7¼ 6⅞ 7¼+ ⅜
5⅛ CHB .57t 3.9 14 140 14½ 13½ 14½
3 CMI Cp .05e 1.4 5 14 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝
9⅜ CRS .30 2.5 6 3 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
12⅜ CWTron .50 3.7 4 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ⅛
13 Coldor .40 2.5 7 57 16⅛ 16 16⅛
2⅜ Calcomp 19 33 7 6⅝ 7 + ⅜
8½ CalLife .10e 2.5 11 14 4 4 4.
8½ CalLf pf1.10 12. 4 9 9 9
23⅛ CalPtC 1.40 4.7 5 6 30 29⅝ 30 + ½
8⅛ Camco .20 1.3 10 85 16⅛ 15⅛ 15⅞— ⅛
2⅛ CaChbA 30 4⅛ 4 3-16 4⅛—1-16
6⅛ CdnHomO 17 240 8⅝ 7⅝ 8⅝+1
11-16 CdMarc .30 4.5 8 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
10⅛ CdnMerr 15 7 17⅛ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅜
13⅛ CdnOccl .58a 3.9 9 2 15 15 15 — ⅛
46 CdnSupO 9 78 60 59⅛ 59⅝+1⅛
3⅛ CapitlFd .20 4.7 5 6 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
2⅛ Caressa 11 35 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝+ ⅛
24⅛ Carnat 1.20a 4.1 9 136 29⅜ 29 29⅛
11⅛ CaroEn 1 7.7 6 1 13 13 13
4 CorroIDv 12 26 6⅝ 6⅝ 6½— ¼
13⅛ CastlAM 1b 6.8 7 8 15 14⅛ 14⅝
19⅛ CosFd 1.60a 8.0 1 20 20 20
6⅛ Cavitm 28 9 8⅝ 8 8½+ ¼
1⅛ CelluCft 5 10 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
5½ CentSe .45 11. 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
11⅛ Cenvill 1 6.8 6 13 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝
1⅛ CertifCp 6 1 2½ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
9-16 Certron 17 1 15-16 1
2⅛ Cetec .08 1.9 9 6 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
6¼ ChadMI .60 8.9 6 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
1⅛ ChampHo 178 2 2 2
8⅛ ChartMd 5 2 19 19 19 + ⅜
6½ ChrtM pf.75 11. 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ¼
6½ Champist .24 3.3 9 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛— ¼
15⅛ ChiefDev 18 21 22⅝ 21⅞ 22 + ⅜
6⅛ ChildWld 17 5 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
6 ChitfaCp .28 3.5 5 2 8 7⅝ 8 + ⅛
3⅛ Christn .30e 5.0 5 6 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
12 CircleK 1 6.6 8 33 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
7 Citation .48a 4.5 7 35 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
6⅛ Clarmt .05e .6 3 8 8 8
2⅛ ClarkC .10e 2.4 6 7 4⅛ 3⅞ 4⅛+ ⅛
12⅛ Clausng 1.06 5.9 7 23 17⅞ 17 17⅞+ ⅞
8⅛ Clopay .32 3.2 5 21 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
1½ CohenHat 10 8 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
2⅛ Cohu .16e 5.3 9 26 3 3 3 — ⅛
13½ Colemn .80 4.8 7 27 16½ 16⅛ 16½— ⅛
9⅛ ColCmI 27 354 14⅛ 13⅞ 14⅛+1
6⅛ Colwell .60 7.9 4 2 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
20⅛ Cominc 2 7.4 11 1 27 27 27 — ¼
13½ ComAll .48 2.4 6 6 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
13⅛ ComAl pf1.60 11. 2 14½ 14½ 14½+ ⅛
8 ComMtl .60 5.2 9 32 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
13½ Comdlnt 6 31 16½ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅜
1 ComdrCp 38 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛+ ⅛
4 Compo .20 2.2 20 25 9 8½ 9
1⅛ CompuD 8 17 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
10⅛ Conchm .70 6.2 4 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
3¼ ConcrdF 18 11 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ Condec .27t 2.8 4 x13 9⅞ 9½ 9½— ⅛
3⅛ ConntlyC 2 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝+ ⅛
5 ConnrHm 4 4 5½ 5½ 5½+ ¼
5⅛ ConsOG 24 64 8⅝ 8⅛ 8¼
8⅛ ConsRef .60 4.3 9 2 9½ 9½ 9½
4⅛ ContMtl 5 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
5-16 ContTel wt 25 ⅜ 5-16 ⅜
5⅛ Cookln .20e 3.6 3 6 5½ 5⅛ 5½+ ⅛
3½ CoopJr .10e 2.5 6 4 4 4 — ¼
13 CoreLb .28 1.9 11 198 14⅛ 14 14½— ⅛
12⅛ Cornilus .80 2.8 15 6 28⅞ 28⅛ 28½+ ⅛
2½ Coscoinc 11 9 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
9⅛ CrestOil .24a 1.9 15 10 12⅞ 12⅛ 12⅞+ ⅜
10⅛ Crompt 1.40 6.1 4 6 23⅞ 23 23⅞+ ⅜
23⅛ CrossAT 1 3.8 9 47 26 26 26
20⅛ CwnCP .60b 2.4 5 44 25⅞ 23⅞ 25¼+2½
7 Crownln .28 3.8 7 5 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝+ ¼
9⅛ CrutcR .36 2.7 15 58 13⅝ 12⅞ 13⅛+1¼
14⅛ CrystlO .60 3.2 25 18⅞ 18⅞ 18⅞+1½
13½ CubicCp .60 3.4 7 112 17⅞ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅜

— D—D—D —
2¼ DCL 4 98 3⅞ 3½ 3½
2⅛ DamonC 3 14 3½ 3⅛ 3⅛
6⅛ Damson 22 44 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛— ¼
13⅜ Dataprd .30 1.8 8 120 16½ 16 16⅛+ ⅜
8⅛ DayMn .25e 2.6 15 22 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
1⅛ DeRose 15 5 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
13½ DelLabs .48 2.8 7 19 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ⅞
6 DelhiOil 29 21 7⅝ 7⅛ 7½
6⅛ DellwdF .60 8.3 4 1 7¼ 7⅛ 7¼— ⅛
12⅛ DenTal .20 1.3 14 123 16 15⅛ 15⅞— ⅛
1⅛ DesonJw 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
20⅛ DevonGp 3 z100 24 23⅞ 24 +1
2⅛ Digicon 28 5 3⅞ 3 3⅛+ ⅛
12⅛ Dillard .40 2.8 5 1 14½ 14½ 14½— ⅛
⅜ Diodes 42 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
1⅛ DisFab 13 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
8⅛ Documat 12 136 20½ 20 20½+ ⅜
41⅛ DomePt 6 39 68 67⅛ 68 + ⅝
9⅛ Donkan .28e 2.1 6 3 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
9 Dowey .40 3.0 4 13 13½ 13⅛ 13⅛— ¼
7⅛ DrivHarr 2 8½ 8½ 8½+ ¼
1⅛ Dunlop .08r 5.8 6 13 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜+ ⅛
13 DuplxPd 5 2 17 16⅞ 17
8⅛ DurTst .40b 3.5 12 36 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ¼
2⅛ Dynicln .07e 2.1 9 58 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛

— E—E—E —
3⅛ EAC .28e 5.2 13 4 3⅛ 3⅛
11⅛ EarthRes 1 4.8 7 20 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝+ ¼
16½ EsmCo 1.08 6.4 11 1 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
1⅛ Edmos 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
9⅛ EDO .30 3.1 8 23 16⅛ 15⅜ 16⅛+ ½
4⅛ Ehren .10 .5 12 373 12 11¼ 11⅞+ ⅜
72⅛ 6⅛ ElcorCp .20 2.2 8 5 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
7⅝ 3⅝ ElAudD 3 21 4⅛ 3⅞ 4 — ⅛
24¼ 14½ Electrog 1 6.5 7 1 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ¼
15⅝ 8½ ElecEng .24 2.0 11 24 12¼ 11⅞ 12 + ½
34 19⅛ ElecAm 1.20 4.4 6 5 26⅝ 25⅝ 26⅛+ ⅝
8⅛ 6⅛ EmrRd 6 3 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅝— ¼
10½ 5⅛ EngyRs .24 3.5 8 10 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞+ ⅛
15⅛ 2½ ErnstEC .32i 14. 157 2⅝ d 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅜
16⅛ 11⅛ EsqRd .52e 3.5 5 6 15 14⅞ 15
5 1⅛ EtzLav 10 21 4 4 4
8⅛ 4½ Exacive 16 66 7 6 7 +1
14⅛ 6⅛ Execin .40t 4.0 9 11 10 9⅝ 10 + ⅜

— F—F—F —
6⅛ 1⅛ FairTex 7 3 5 5 5 + ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ FairfNob 20 2 1⅛ 1⅛— ¼
16½ 6⅛ FamDir .32 2.8 8 8 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ⅝
3½ 2 FamRc 20 2 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
15 9⅛ FannyF .50e 4.9 10 1 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ¼
14 7⅛ FayDrg .20b 2.0 8 15 10 9⅞ 10
21 11⅛ FedMart .60 3.7 7 3 16⅛ 16¼ 16⅛— ⅜
19⅛ 14⅛ FedRt 1.36 8.2 14 2 16½ 16½ 16½— ¼
7⅛ 4⅛ FedRes 24 73 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
28⅛ 18⅛ Felmnt .20 .9 16 10 22⅞ 22⅛ 22⅜+ ⅜
4⅛ 1⅛ Fidelco 9 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
16 9½ FinGen .40b 2.6 8 15 15⅞ 15⅛ 15⅛
10⅛ 6 FtConn .80 9.4 6 4 8½ 8⅛ 8½+ ⅛
23½ 12⅛ FISLSh 1 5.3 4 1 19 19 19 + ⅛
19⅛ 10 FischrP 1f 8.6 10 12 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
4½ 1⅛ Fishman 13 2½ 2⅜ 2½+ ⅛
5⅛ 2 Flagg 9 5 4 4 4 + ⅛
9½ 3⅛ Flagstf .12 2.6 70 4⅝ 4 4⅝+ ⅜
11⅛ 3½ FlanEnt 6 7 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
41¼ 16⅛ FlightSf .28 .9 16 26 32⅛ 32 32⅝+1⅜
4⅛ 2⅛ FloCap 14 4½ 4⅝ 4½
12 4⅛ FlaRck .20e 2.3 6 3 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ¼
17¼ 4½ FlowGen 11 65 12 11 12 +1⅛
16⅛ 10½ Flowers .40 3.4 7 8 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞+ ⅛
35 18⅛ FlukeJ .96t 3.1 13 10 30⅛ 30 30⅛+ ⅜
10 6 Foodrm .50 7.7 4 4 6½ 6½ 6½+ ⅛
8½ 6 FooteM 37 5 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
25⅛ 8½ ForestC .08 .8 36 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
7⅜ 2⅛ ForestLab 213 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
14½ 6⅛ FoxStaP .60 5.3 7 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
6⅛ 4⅛ FrankinRt 13 3 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
11⅛ 5⅛ Franks .32 4.8 5 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
7 4½ Friedm .28b 6.1 4 7 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
15⅛ 6 FriendFr 23 13⅛ 12⅞ 13 — ⅛
9½ 6 Frischs .30b 4.4 6 2 7 6⅝ 6⅝
19⅛ 8⅛ FrontA .20b 1.6 5 22 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
9⅛ 2⅛ FrontA wt 22 5 4⅝ 4⅝

— G—G—G —
2⅛ ⅞ GIExpl 5 23 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
10⅛ 3⅛ GRI .30 4.7 12 18 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜
9⅛ 5⅛ Galaxy .03 .6 3 6 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
16⅛ 8 Garan .81e 10. 4 46 8¼ d 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅜
4½ 2⅛ Garland 10 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼+ ⅛
28½ 8⅛ GatLjet .40b 2.2 9 17 18⅛ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
3⅛ 7-16 Gaynor 6 2 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
11⅛ 4⅛ GenExp 16 5⅜ 5⅛ 5¼+ ⅛
6⅛ 2⅛ GnHous 3 18 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝+ ¼
8½ 2⅛ Gensa .10e 1.8 7 13 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅝+ ½
5⅛ 1⅛ Genisco 9 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
8 4⅛ GeovDr .10r 2.1 5 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ¼
17⅛ 14⅛ GerbSc .20 1.2 10 8 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅜
24⅛ 16⅛ GlantF 1.30 6.7 5 4 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
14⅛ 7½ GntYell .45e 5.2 7 124 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ¼
27½ 16½ Glatfltr .98 4.2 7 6 23½ 23¼ 23⅝— ⅛
11⅛ 6 GlenGer .16 1.9 6 3 8⅛ 8 8⅛
24⅛ 18½ Glnmr .60b 3.0 7 11 20⅛ 19½ 20 + ¼
14 7⅛ Globeln .70 8.5 6 4 8⅛ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
3⅛ 2 Glover 5 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ¼
6½ 3⅛ Gldblatt .16 4.3 3 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
19½ 10⅛ GoldnCyc 11 12½ 12⅛ 12½+ ⅛
44⅛ 5⅛ GldNugt .08t .4 23 371 18½ 16⅝ 18½+2⅛
15⅛ 7⅛ GoldWH .64 8.4 3 32 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
1⅛ ⅝ Goldfield 17 13-16 ¾ ¾
3⅛ 11-16 Gdrich wt 5 ⅞ ¾ ⅞
25 18⅛ GormR .90a 4.2 8 1 21½ 21½ 21½+ ¼
13¼ 6⅛ GrahMf .30 4.4 9 6⅝ d 6⅛ 6⅛
18⅛ 7⅛ GrndCtl .50 4.1 6 8 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
19½ 8⅛ GranprA 13 16 13½ 13⅛ 13½
9⅛ 5⅛ GtAmInd 4 11 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅜
8⅛ 4⅛ GtBasinP 24 112 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜+ ⅛
25 18⅛ GtLkCh 12 183 21⅝ 21 21⅜+ ½
3⅛ 1⅛ Greenmn 6 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
7⅛ 5⅛ GREIT .40 6.5 10 6 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
15⅛ 11⅛ GuardC .60 5.1 8 3 11⅞ d11⅛ 11⅜+ ⅛
23⅛ 8⅛ Guilford .60 3.8 3 28 16 15⅞ 16 + ⅜
33 23⅛ GlfCan 1.14 3.9 8 15 29⅛ 28⅛ 29⅛+1
11⅛ 5 Gulfstrm 8 22 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝

— H—H—H —
3½ 1⅛ HalcoPd 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
8⅛ 3 Hampin 4 13 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
16¼ 10⅛ Hanfrd .80 5 3 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
31⅛ 19½ Harland .80 3.2 9 38 24⅞ 24⅛ 24⅞
14¼ 5⅛ HartfZd .31e 3.3 5 9 9½ 9½ 9½+ ⅛
13⅛ 7⅛ HartzM .40 3.2 10 32 12½ 12½ 12½
5⅛ 13-16 Harvey 7 10 3 3 3 + ⅛
9⅛ 4½ Hasbro .20 4.7 7 29 4⅜ 4¼ 4¼— ⅛
9⅛ 3½ HlthCh 9 8 4 4 4
10⅛ 6½ HelthM .22 2.7 5 12 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛+ ⅛
10⅛ 7⅛ HeinWer .38e 4.8 7 2 8 8 8 + ⅛
6⅛ 1⅛ Heinick .05a 1.3 8 29 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ 1½ HelmMtg 11 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
12⅛ 3⅛ HIGinc .36t 5.3 7 195 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
12½ 4⅛ HIShear .10e 1.2 8 4 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝—
9⅛ 4⅛ Hiptmic .20 3.7 8 24 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Hofman .10e 2.4 3 12 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 5½ HollyCp 10 79 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
43⅛ 33⅛ HomeOA .90 2.4 8 270 38⅛ 36⅞ 38⅛+ ⅝
27¼ 21⅛ Hormel 1.36 5.6 7 7 24½ 23⅞ 24½+1¼
16 6⅛ HoraHar 138 9⅝ 8⅝ 9⅝+1½
13¼ 8½ HospM .60 6.9 22 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
26⅛ 8⅛ HosMln .10e .4 47 14 23⅜ 23½ 23⅝— ¼
21 16⅛ Hotel 1.74e 9.9 13 1 17½ 17½ 17½+ ¼
7⅛ 4½ HousRon .40 7.3 6 1 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛
6⅛ 3 HouseVl 11 10 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
33⅛ 13½ HouOM .80 4.5 8 450 17⅞ 17⅜ 17⅞+ ⅛
26 15⅛ HouO pf1.69 8.7 65 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝— ⅛
11⅛ 6⅛ HowelC .40 4.6 11 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ¼
4⅛ 2⅛ Howell .15e 6.3 10 6 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜
31½ 22⅛ HubellA 1.44 5.8 8 1 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ¼
31⅛ 22⅛ HubellB 1.44 5.8 8 19 25 24¼ 24⅞+ ⅜
14½ 5⅛ HuckMf .28 2.5 8 3 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝+ ¼
11⅛ 5⅛ HudsnGn 3 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
44 33⅛ HudBO 1.60 3.9 7 22 41⅝ 40⅝ 41 + ¼
15⅛ 8¼ Huffy .68 6.0 6 89 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+1⅛
8½ 3⅛ HuntH .20e 3.9 6 1 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ¼
47¼ 22½ HuskyO 1 2.7 9 353 37⅞ 35½ 37⅝+2⅛
8⅛ 3 Hycel 40 33 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛

— I—I—I —
5⅛ 3⅛ ICH .15e 3.4 4 9 4½ 4⅜ 4⅜
10 5⅛ ICM .24e 3.0 8 9 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅝— ⅛
5⅛ 2⅛ IFS Ind .14 3.4 5 6 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
16⅛ 7⅛ IMC .20 2.2 4 4 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
1¼ 7-16 ITI 15 10 ⅝ 13-16 ⅝+1-16
8¼ 6⅛ ImpCh .31e 4.4 8 1 7 7 7 — ⅛
6⅛ 3 Imperind 4 1 4⅛ 4¼ 4¼+ ⅛
21¼ 16⅛ ImpOil 1a 5.0 9 45 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
3 ⅝ InflightSv 12 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2¼ 1⅛ Inolex 2 1⅛ 1½ 1⅛— ⅛
19⅛ 6⅛ Instron .30 2.4 6 4 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
2 ⅞ InstrSys 28 210 1⅛ 1⅝ 1⅝
19⅛ 8½ InsSy pf.28t 2.4 9 11½ 11⅜ 11½
12½ 2⅛ IntegRes 10 11 7⅛ 7 7⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 6 IntClyGs .28 4.4 6 10 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅛
4½ 2⅛ IntBnknt 18 65 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
24¼ 13⅛ IntGenl 1.20 6.4 4 x1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
10 4½ IntProt .20 3.8 3 24 5⅜ 5¼ 5¼
9⅛ 6⅛ IntSeaw .60 8.6 5 1 7 7 7 + ⅛
2⅛ 13-16 IntStrtch 25 1 1 1
4½ 9-16 Interphot 2 1¼ 1¼ 1¼
14¼ 7⅛ Intplast .20 2.5 7 1 8 8 8
38¼ 20 InvDvA 1.28 3.6 11 54 36 35 36
9⅛ 5¼ InvDvB .32 3.6 8 3 9 9 9
9⅛ 6⅛ InvRIT .52e 6.9 7 3 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅛
28⅛ 15½ Ionics 12 13 21½ 21 21¼+ ⅛
31⅛ 11⅛ IroqBrd .30 1.1 10 69 28⅛ 27¼ 27⅝+ ⅜

— J—J—J —
7⅛ 4⅛ Jaclyn .40b 7.6 6 4 5⅛ 5¼ 5¼— ¼
17⅛ 8⅛ Jacobs .40 3.3 7 23 12⅝ 12 12⅛— ¼
11⅛ 5⅛ Jensen 1.40f 20. 4 7 7⅛ 7 7⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Jetero .15e 6.3 4 19 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
3 1⅛ Jetronic 8 9 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
11¼ 5 JohnPd .36 5.9 11 35 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ JuniperP 38 9 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
9⅛ 5⅛ Jupiter 4 2 8⅛ 8⅛ 8½

— K—K—K —
5 1⅛ Kaisin 4c 3 7 2⅛ 2 2⅛+ ⅛
3 1⅛ KaneMill wt 3 1⅛ d 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
10⅛ 3⅛ KapokT 11 18 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅜
15 5¼ KavCp .30 2.5 7 55 12¼ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 7⅛ KenaiCp 5 72 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
12⅛ 7⅛ Kenwin .48 5.5 4 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
7⅛ 3 Kay Co .20e 4.4 4 2 4½ 4½ 4½— ⅛
1⅛ ½ Kidde wt 15 1 ⅞ 1 + ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ KinArk 8 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
30⅛ 8 KingRd .32 1.7 7 14 19⅛ 19 19⅛+ ⅜
33⅛ 15⅛ KirbyEx 7 1 19 19 19
6⅛ 3⅛ Klt Mfg 4 8 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
4½ 2⅛ KlearVu 8 1 2½ 2½ 2½
9⅛ 5⅛ Kleinerts 4 15 6⅛ 6½ 6⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ KuhnStr .15 3.8 14 4 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛

— L—L—L —
6⅛ 2½ LSB .10r 2.3 11 20 4⅝ 3⅞ 4⅜+ ½
3½ 1⅛ LaBarge .06e 3.8 15 10 2 2 2
6⅛ 3⅛ LaMaur .20 4.7 19 3 4¼ 4¼ 4¼
6⅛ 2⅛ LaPnt .15t 4 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅝
11½ 8 LQuint n 36 11 10⅝ 11
6½ 2⅛ LafyRd 52 2⅜ 2⅛ 2½
3½ 2 LakeSh 9 22 2 5-16 2¼ 2 5-16
10 2⅛ Landmk 4 10 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
21¼ 10⅛ LeaRonal .40 3.4 8 9 17⅜ 17⅛ 17⅜+ ¼
8½ 2⅛ LeePh 23 36 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝
15⅛ 6½ LehighP 10 3 13 12⅝ 13 + ½
17⅛ 10⅛ LeighPd .80 6.9 5 3 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 2⅛ LeisureT 5 15 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝+ ⅛
12 5⅛ LibtyFb .39t 5.1 5 25 8 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
6⅛ 3 LincAm 5 1 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
9⅛ 2⅛ LloydsE 115 3 2⅝ 2⅝
4½ 1⅛ Lodge .08e 3.4 10 12 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
33⅛ 14½ Lohmn 1a 3.6 10 14 28 27 28 +1⅛
26⅛ 5⅛ LoewT wt 414 14⅝ 13½ 14 + ⅜
19½ 9⅛ Logicon 11 11 11⅝ 11 11¼+ ¼
8⅛ 3⅛ LundyEl 13 1 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
14⅛ 8⅛ Lydall .60a 5.1 7 7 11⅞ 11½ 11⅞+ ⅜
4⅛ 2⅛ LynchCp 6 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅝
3⅛ 1⅛ Lynnwear 4 7 2⅛ 2 2 — ⅛

— M—M—M —
7⅛ 5⅛ MWA 4 6 6 6 6
9⅛ 4 Macks .20 3.5 5 17 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
3⅛ ½ Macrod 8 34 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
10⅛ 5 Magood 3 8 7⅞ 8
14¼ 4⅛ ManhLf .30 3.5 12 137 9 7½ 8⅝+1⅛
9½ 4⅛ ManrC .40 5.7 6 1 7 7 7 + ⅛
13-16 ½ Marinda 77 ⅞ 11-16 ⅞+1-16
13⅛ 8¼ Marlene .14e 1.1 5 23 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+ ⅜
23⅛ 20⅛ Marm pf2.25 11. 3 21⅛ 21 21 + ⅛
5½ 4 MrshF 3 7 5 4⅞ 5 + ¼
28 15⅛ MartPr .40 2.4 4 14 16½ 16¼ 16½+ ½
17 8½ Masind .60a 5.9 4 8 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 2⅛ Masters 4 3 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
26⅛ 11½ MaterRe .28 1.5 11 3 18¼ 18 18¼+ ½
5⅛ 3 MoulTec .14 3.9 2 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
1⅛ ⅛ McCrory wt 15 ⅞ 13-16 ⅞+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ McCulO 24 238 4⅛ 4¼ 4⅜— ¼
6¼ 2½ McKeon 7 23 3 2⅞ 3
22⅛ 15¼ Meons 1.08 5.9 8 3 18½ 18¼ 18¼— ¼
13⅛ 7⅛ Medalst .50 5.3 5 1 9½ 9½ 9½+ ¼
6½ 1⅛ MedalnGp 7 3 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝
22⅛ 9 Medfield 9 3 17½ 17½ 17½+ ⅛
23⅛ 13½ MedioG .60 3.2 9 11 19 18½ 18⅝— ⅛
13½ 5⅛ Megolnt .24 2.3 13 84 10⅛ 8⅝ 10¼+1⅛
25⅛ 12⅛ MEMCo .90 4.7 8 6 19 19 19 + ⅛
13⅛ 7¼ MercSL .40b 4.6 4 26 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
9⅛ 6⅛ MetPro .10 1.4 8 5 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
10⅛ 6⅛ Metex .40 4.4 7 1 9 9 9
36⅛ 16⅛ Metpth .32 1.1 17 31 30½ 30⅛ 30¼
4 1¼ Metrocar 6 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ 2 MichGen 8 17 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
9 5 MchSug .20t 3.9 171 17 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Micklbry .16 4.6 4 16 3⅝ 3½ 3½— ⅛
13⅛ 3⅛ MidldCo .20 2.5 5 1 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
24⅛ 9¼ MidlGls .40 3.0 6 46 13½ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ¼
4⅛ 1⅛ MisonIT 43 20 3 3 3
25⅛ 13⅛ MitchlE .12 .7 7 99 17⅝ 16⅝ 17 — ⅜
17½ 8 MiteCp .40 2.8 7 10 14⅝ 14¼ 14¼— ¼
14⅛ 11 Moog 6 13 13⅛ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
8 5⅛ MtgGth .57e 9.3 14 162 6⅛ 6 6⅛— ½
9 4⅛ MortonS .32 5.7 5 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
12⅛ 5⅛ MotlSM .16b 1.5 6 4 10½ 10½ 10½+ ¼
21⅛ 12¼ MtVMII 1 5.8 5 2 17¼ 17¼ 17¼
5⅛ 1 Movielab 8 6 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛

— N—N—N —
18 13 Napco .20 1.5 7 6 13⅜ 13⅜ 13⅜
36 14⅛ NatCSS .32 1.3 12 33 24½ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ NatEdu .12e 2.0 5 24 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
16½ 6½ NtHltE 8 33 13⅝ 13 13⅝+ ⅜
4 1⅛ NKinney 41 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
7½ 3¼ NtParag .30t 8.9 26 3½ 3¼ 3¼
12⅛ 4⅛ NtPatent 95 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ¼
6⅛ 5⅛ NtSecR .48e 8.3 10 22 5⅝ d 5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
7½ 3 NtSpinn .20 5.3 4 6 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ¼
12 7¼ NatwHo .40 4.8 6 23 8⅛ 8⅛ 8¼+ ¼
9⅛ 3⅛ NelsLB .66t 14. 4 28 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝+ ⅛
129⅛ 11⅛ NHamp .80a 4.1 6 13 19⅛ 19¼ 19⅝— ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Nidrio .05e 3.1 9 29 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝
17⅛ 9 NMxAr .07t .6 9 8 11⅞ 11⅝ 11⅝— ¼
11 5⅛ NProc .50e 7.0 9 94 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛+ ⅜
32 16⅛ NYTim .80 3.1 14 5 25⅝ 25⅝ 25⅛+ ⅛
13½ 6⅛ NewbE .50 6.6 13 6 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝— ⅛
35⅛ 16⅛ Newcor 1 4.0 6 1 25 25 25
32⅛ 15⅛ NiagFSv .80 4.2 5 23 19¼ 19 19¼+ ¼
6½ 2⅛ Nichols .30t 6.0 6 1 5 5 5
2½ 1⅛ Noelind 12 1 1½ 1½ 1½
11⅛ 2⅛ Nolex 23 6⅝ 6¼ 6⅛— ⅛
13 7½ Norlin .25b 3.1 5 48 8 7⅝ 8 + ½
14⅛ 12⅛ Norl pf 1.50 12. 2 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
25 2 Nortek .04 .5 143 8⅝ 7⅝ 8⅝+1
25⅛ 11¼ NoARoy .20 1.3 6 9 16¼ 15½ 16 + ⅜
12¼ 7⅛ NoCdO 8 73 8⅝ 8¼ 8⅝+ ⅛
53 44½ NIPS pf4.25 9.2 z40 46¼ 46¼ 46¼
18⅛ 6⅛ NuclDta 13 12 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅞+ ½
28⅛ 18 Numac .22e 1.0 28 57 22⅛ 21¼ 21⅛— ½

— O—O—O —
17¼ 9½ Oakwd .12b 1.2 5 11 10⅛ 10¼ 10¼
10⅛ 7⅛ ObArt .24 3.2 15 6 7½ 7⅛ 7½+ ⅛
15 10 OhSealy .72 6.3 7 3 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜
9 6½ OllaInd .40e 6.4 4 2 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
16 13⅛ OnLine .24 1.5 12 7 u16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ½
14¼ 6½ OrfeleH .15e 1.7 3 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
5⅛ 2⅛ Ormand 16 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ½
19⅛ 12⅛ OSullvn .80 5.5 5 6 14½ 14¼ 14½+ ¼
11 5⅛ OutdrSp .20 2.3 14 2 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
5⅛ 1⅛ OxfordFt 60 53 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
9⅛ 3⅛ OzarkA .15e 2.8 4 22 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛

— P—Q —
2 ⅝ PF Ind 41 1 15-16 1 +1-16
18½ 15½ PGEpfA 1.50 9.6 6 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
17⅛ 13½ PGEpfB 1.37 9.6 4 14¼ 14 14¼+ ¼
16 12 PGEpfC 1.25 9.3 2 13½ 13⅛ 13½+1⅛
15⅛ 12½ PGEpfD 1.25 9.5 33 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
29½ 25⅛ PGEpfW 2.57 9.8 16 26⅛ 26¼ 26¼— ⅜
27½ 23⅛ PGEpfV 2.32 9.4 9 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
30 24⅛ PGEpfT 2.54 9.8 14 27 26 26 —1
30⅛ 26½ PGEpfS 2.62 9.8 8 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝— ⅛
13⅛ 11 PGEpfH 1.12 9.7 5 11½ 11½ 11½
28⅛ 24⅛ PGEpfR 2.37 9.7 11 24½ d23⅝ 24½+ ¼
24⅛ 21 PGEpfP 2.05 9.5 2 21½ 21½ 21½
24⅛ 20 PGEpfO 2 9.6 16 21⅛ 20⅛ 20⅞— ⅛
24 20 PGEpfM 1.96 9.6 2 20½ 20½ 20½
26½ 21⅛ PGEpfL 2.25 9.7 8 23⅛ 22½ 23⅛+ ⅜
24⅛ 20⅛ PGEpfK 2.04 9.5 2 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛— ¼
53⅛ 44 PacLt pf4.50 9.7 z100 46¼ 46 46¼+1⅛
59 50 PacPLpf 5 9.8 z100 51 51 51 +1
23½ 11 PacScie .32 2.6 7 50 12⅛ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ⅜
48⅛ 26 PallCp .64 1.7 13 10 38 37⅛ 38 + ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ ParaPk .20 5.0 13 1 4 4 4 + ⅛
13⅛ 11 ParkCh .48a 4.3 6 4 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ¼
6⅛ 2⅛ ParkEl 15 20 3½ 3½ 3½+ ⅛
30⅛ 19⅛ Parsons 1 4.8 6 20 20⅛ 20½ 20⅝+ ⅛
6½ 4⅛ PatFash 2 2 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
9⅛ 5⅛ Patogon 4 3 7¼ 7¼ 7¼
11 5⅛ PatoC 2e 22. 4 124 9⅝ 9⅛ 9¼— ½
45⅛ 14 PebbIB 1 2.7 12 1 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛+ ⅛
7⅛ 5 PeerTu .24b 4.4 5 2 5½ 5½ 5½
19½ 12⅛ PenEM .70a 4.4 5 2 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
3⅛ 2⅛ PECp .60t 20. 4 35 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
2½ ⅝ Pentron 7 3 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛+ ⅛
33⅛ 23 PepBoys 1b 3.7 5 7 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝+ ⅛
25¼ 10 PepCom .48 3.4 6 76 15⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛—1½
15⅛ 8⅛ Perini .40 3.5 11 11 11⅛ 10⅞ 11½+ ⅜
12⅛ 6½ PetroLe 5 220 9 8⅝ 8⅞+ ⅜
11⅛ 8¼ PhilLD .65r 7.1 4 11 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛+ ⅛
5⅛ 1⅛ Phoenix 43 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ¼
12 6½ PicNPay .24 3.3 5 3 7⅜ 7⅜ 7⅜
2⅛ 1⅛ Piedmnt 58 1 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
6⅛ ⅞ PioneerS 121 4⅜ 4½ 4⅜+ ⅛
7⅛ 3 PlanTx .20t 9 17 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
8 5⅛ PltWVa .56 9.3 7 5 6 6 6
27⅛ 20 PltDM 1.40 6.7 4 7 21⅛ 21 21 — ½
38¼ 23⅛ Pittway 1.50 5.8 5 32 26 25⅛ 25⅞— ⅛
24 17⅛ PlacrDv 1 4.5 13 2 22⅛ 21⅝ 22⅛— ⅜
9⅛ 4⅛ PlantInd 39 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ PlymR A 6 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ Polaron 1 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
16⅛ 8 Polychr .20 1.6 7 27 12⅛ 12¼ 12⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 10⅛ PrairieO 12 3 13⅛ 13 13
13½ 10½ PratlLmb 1 9.1 6 3 11 10⅛ 11 + ¼
5⅛ 4⅛ PrattRd .30 6.3 6 3 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
28 22½ PrenHa 1.24 5.2 9 5 23⅞ 23⅛ 23⅞+ ¼
3⅛ 1⅛ PresRtA 10 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅜+ ¼
2⅛ 1⅛ PresRtB 14 2⅜ 2¼ 2⅜+ ⅛
15⅛ 6⅛ Presley .62r 8.4 2 22 7½ 7⅜ 7⅜— ⅛
25⅛ 7⅛ PrimMt 11 106 9⅛ 8⅝ 9 + ⅛
12½ 10⅛ PrpCT 1.20e 11. 9 11 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 9⅛ ProvGas .98 8.8 3 13 10 10 10
5½ 2⅛ PrdRE .24 6.2 8 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
10⅛ 3⅛ PrdBdg .24 3.0 10 32 8⅝ 8 8⅛— ⅛
6⅛ 2⅛ PrudGp 34 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
49½ 44½ PSCol pf4.25 9.6 z100 44⅛ d44⅛ 44⅛— ½
26⅛ 22⅛ PSPL pf2.34 10. 5 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅞
14½ 6⅛ PulteH .24 2.6 2 15 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
12⅛ 4⅛ PuntaG 5 6 6 6 — ⅛
13 6½ Purpac .06e .7 20 10 8½ 8½ 8½

— R—R—R —
18½ 6⅛ RBInd .24 1.8 8 11 13⅛ 12⅛ 13⅛+ ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ RET 10 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
46⅛ 43⅛ RET pf 4.38 10. 1 43½ 43½ 43½
15 6½ RHMed 7 1 10 10 10 — ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ RPS 6 4 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
4¼ 1⅛ RSC .10 3.8 13 8 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
8⅛ 5 Rogan .10e 1.6 18 14 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ¼
23½ 11¼ RanchEx 4 9 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛
17¼ 10⅛ RangrO 40 93 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
32½ 17⅛ Ransbrg 1.20 5.0 7 30 23⅞ 22⅞ 23⅞+1⅛
4⅛ 11-16 RapAm wt 180 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ¼
5⅛ 2 RathP 2 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
32⅛ 13½ RayInd .40 2.7 13 8 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝— ⅛
5⅛ 3⅛ Reading 6 8 3⅝ d 3½ 3½— ⅛
13⅛ 10½ RitIncT 1.40 11. 2 12½ 12½ 12½
3⅛ 2⅛ ReevesT 23 20 2½ 2½ 2½
8⅛ 4⅛ RetaTr .24e 4.9 4 5 4⅝ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
12½ 8⅛ RegalB .60 6.7 7 1 9 9 9
19¼ 15 RemAr 1a 6.3 5 9 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
10½ 4½ RepGyp .10e 1.2 4 13 8¼ 8 8¼+ ½
43 24⅛ RepNY 1.52 4.4 5 1 34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝— ¼
25 22⅛ RNY pf2.12 9.2 3 23 23 23
26⅛ 15⅛ ReshCot .16 .9 9 44 17⅞ 17⅛ 17⅞+ ½
69⅛ 24⅛ ResrtA 10 2707 29⅝ 26⅛ 29¼+2⅞
108 36 ResrtB 15 z3200 44 37⅛ 44 +6⅛
7⅛ 1⅛ RestAssc 15 132 3⅝ 2⅞ 3½+ ⅝
13⅛ 3⅛ RexNore 18 16 7 7 7
8¼ 3⅛ RibletP .12 2.4 3 32 5 4½ 5 + ½
10⅛ 2⅛ Richton .44 5.8 4 11 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
50⅛ 25⅛ RileyCo 7 306 37⅛ 31⅛ 37¼+5⅛
33½ 20¼ RioAlg 1.08 3.8 8 1 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
19⅛ 9¼ Risdon .40 2.0 1 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝
16⅛ 8⅛ Robntch 9 10 10⅛ 10 10⅛— ⅛
8¼ 4½ Roblin .12 2.4 4 14 5 4⅞ 5 + ⅛
13⅛ 10⅛ Rockway 1 9.5 6 1 10½ 10½ 10½
5 1⅛ RoncoT 3 7 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝+ ⅛
8 3⅛ Rossmr 3 19 5⅜ 5⅜ 5⅜
6⅛ 1½ RayPalm 16 12 2⅝ 2½ 2½
10⅛ 7⅛ Ruddck .42e 4.9 5 2 8½ 8½ 8½— ⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ Rusco 4 7 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
6 2⅛ RBW Cp 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
19 11⅛ Russell .48 4.0 6 10 12⅛ 12 12 + ⅛
31¼ 21⅛ RustCft .40 1.4 16 7 27⅝ 27⅝ 27⅝+ ¼

— S—S—S —
13½ 8⅛ SGL .25b 2.7 5 3 9½ 9¼ 9¼
3⅛ 1⅛ SGSec 18 1⅛ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
17 13⅛ SGSe pf1.70 12. 2 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅜
16½ 9⅛ Salem .30e 3.1 5 15 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝
3⅛ 2⅛ SCarlo .10e 4.4 x6 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
10⅛ 8½ SDgo pf .88 10. 18 8⅝ d 8⅛ 8⅝
87⅛ 74½ SDgo pf7.80 10. z350 78 75½ 75½— ½
26⅛ 23½ SDgo pf2.47 10. 4 25 24⅞ 24⅞— ⅛
30⅛ 26⅛ SDgo pf2.68 10. 1 26½ 26½ 26½+ ⅛
17¼ 13½ SFrRE 1.40 8.1 17 86 u17⅞ 17 17⅛+ ⅜
1 7-16 SFRE wt 3 ⅝ ½ ⅝+ ⅛
23⅛ 16⅛ SanJW 1.50 8.1 9 4 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
8¼ 5 Sandgte .30 5.1 4 3 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞+ ¼
8⅛ 3½ Sargent 26 32 8¼ 8⅛ 8¼
10⅛ 6½ SaundrL .30 3.3 7 22 9¼ 9 9 — ⅛
8¼ 5⅛ SchelbE .56 9.7 13 13 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼
21⅛ 10⅛ Schnult .88a 6.2 4 4 14¼ 14 14¼+ ⅜
4⅛ 2 Schiller 4 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ¼
7⅛ 3⅛ Schrodr .30 7.7 5 20 4 d 3⅝ 3⅝
5⅛ 1⅛ SciMgt .10 3.0 9 1 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜+ ⅛
36⅛ 18⅛ SciAtla .20 .6 14 31 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅜
36 21⅛ Scope .50 1.6 8 1 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛— ¼
23 15 ScurryR 19 1 22 22 22
22½ 10⅛ SbdAM .40 2.4 3 2 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
9⅛ 3 Sealctro 5 9 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
3⅛ ⅛ Seaport 10 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
14⅛ 7 SeasnAll .20 2.2 14 4 9⅛ 9 9⅛— ⅜
4⅛ 2½ SecMtg 22 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
⅛ 1-32 SecMtg wt 20 1-32 1-32 1-32
11⅛ 6⅛ Selas .36 5.4 5 3 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
8 5 Semtch .20 3.3 14 5 6⅛ 6 6
8¼ 4⅛ Srvisco .36 6.3 4 5 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
6⅛ 3 Servo 3 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 8⅛ SetonCo .50 5.0 4 1 10 10 10
8⅛ 3⅛ ShaerS .40e 8.2 7 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
17⅛ 17⅛ Sharon 1 5.7 4 12 17½ 17½ 17½— ⅛
8¼ 5½ Shawin .50b 8.3 7 2 6 6 6 + ⅛
8¼ 1⅛ ShettrR 4 81 3¼ 3 3 — ⅜
47 20¼ ShenanO 14 40⅛ 40⅛ 40⅛— ⅛
6 2½ Shopwel 18 6 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
42½ 19 Showbt 1 4.3 9 44 23⅛ 22⅝ 23 + ⅜
27⅛ 11⅛ Sierrcin .20 1.3 10 10 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
11 4⅛ SikesA .10e 1.4 6 1 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
15¼ 10¼ SIlnc .30 2.6 4 6 11½ 11⅛ 11½+ ⅜
16⅛ 6 Silvrcst .40e 5.9 4 10 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
13⅛ 10 Simkins .80 7.4 5 3 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
5⅛ 1⅛ Solitron 19 43 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
25 9⅛ SanderB .40 1.7 8 6 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅜
16 6⅛ Soundsn .40 5.1 3 16 8 7⅞ 7⅞
13⅛ 11⅛ SCEd pf1.06 9.1 5 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
13⅛ 10⅛ SCEd pf1.08 9.7 9 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
15⅛ 11⅛ SCEd pf1.19 8.7 26 13⅞ 13⅛ 13⅞+ ⅜
18 15⅛ SCEd pf1.45 9.3 3 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅜
19⅛ 16 SCEd pf1.30 7.1 8 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅜
27⅛ 22½ SCEd pf2.21 9.1 3 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
94 79⅛ SCEd pf7.58 8.8 10 86⅛ 84½ 86⅛+2⅛
106⅛ 93½ SCEd pf8.96 9.1 24 99 97 99 +2½
6½ 6⅛ SwFlaBk .40 5.1 6 4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
25⅛ 24½ SwFIB pf2.18 8.8 4 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝+ ⅛
15 6¼ SwtGFin .40 3.4 7 58 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅞+ ⅜
16½ 12½ Spartek .30 2.1 9 14 14 13½ 14 + ⅜
13½ 7⅛ Spector .10e 1.3 3 2 8 7⅝ 8
6⅛ 3⅛ Spectro 6 13 4¼ 3⅝ 4¼+ ⅛
7⅛ 1⅛ SpedOP 16 43 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝+ ⅛
6⅛ 3 Spencer .16 3.4 6 15 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ¼
23¼ 6½ StaffrdL 9 14 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ½
11⅛ 6⅛ StdCont .30 3.3 5 15 9¼ 8⅞ 9⅛+ ½
29¼ 17⅛ StCoosa 1.30 5.8 4 1 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛— ¼
12⅛ 4⅛ StdMetl .23t 3.5 8 33 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝— ⅛
26 19⅛ StProd 1.40 6.2 7 5 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝+ ⅛
31⅛ 21½ StdShr .60t 2.8 16 21½ d21 21⅛— ¼
13⅛ 4⅛ Stange .18 2.9 7 41 6⅝ 6⅛ 6¼
11⅛ 5⅛ StanAv 8 1 11 11 11 — ¼
7⅛ 3⅛ Stanwd 5 9 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛
13⅛ 9 StarSup .76 6.5 4 2 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ¼
2⅛ 1⅛ Stardust 6 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝
11½ 9⅛ StarrtHo .30 2.8 5 99 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
7¼ 4 Steelmt .24b 5.3 9 4½ 4½ 4½
26⅛ 16 StepnCh .80 4.7 6 3 17 17 17 + ⅛
2¼ ⅝ SterlEl 4 1 1 1
4 2⅛ SterlExt .10 4.2 6 8 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ Stevinlt .14t 5.1 11 5 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
10 6⅛ StrutW .30b 4.6 9 28 6½ 6⅝ 6½+ ¼
2¼ 13-16 Summit 6 5 1⅛ 1¼ 1¼+ ⅛
5 3⅛ SunCityI .25 6.9 9 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝
22⅛ 12½ Syndnc .16 .9 17 81 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝+ ⅜
8½ 5⅛ SunshJr .32 5.4 5 7 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
19⅛ 13 SupFdS .40 2.8 7 14 14½ 14¼ 14½+ ¼
6 2⅛ Supercr .15 2.9 8 3 5¼ 5⅛ 5¼
16 8¼ SupInd .25 1.8 6 127 14 13½ 13⅝+ ½
11⅛ 6 SupSurg .32 4.1 6 13 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ¼
27⅛ 20½ Subron .30 1.3 14 15 23⅝ 23½ 23½— ½
11⅛ 4⅛ Susqueh 4 51 6⅛ 6 6
17⅛ 9⅛ Susqh pf 1 9.6 2 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
1⅛ 11-16 SutrMtg wt 45 ⅞ 13-16 13-16+1-16
7⅛ 3½ Synloy .30b 6.7 9 17 4½ 4 4½+ ⅜
37⅛ 18⅛ Syntex .90 2.7 12 369 33⅛ 33⅛ 33½+ ⅛
33½ 18⅛ SyscoCp .56 2.1 8 10 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
23⅛ 7⅛ SystEng 12 73 13⅛ 12⅝ 13⅛+ ½

— T—T—T —
13¼ 6¼ TEC .40 5.7 8 27 7 6⅝ 7 + ¼
5⅛ 1½ TFI 12 25 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
5⅛ 4 Talleyln wt 20 4¼ 4⅛ 4¼
14¼ 7½ TandB 1.70e 15. 6 3 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅛— ¼
14⅛ 7¼ Tonnet .20b 2.0 4 38 9⅝ 8⅞ 9⅝+ ⅜
16⅛ 13⅛ Tasty 1.20b 8.6 9 1 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
3⅛ ⅝ TechSym 10 17 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝+ ⅛
9½ 3 TechOp 13 2 5½ 5½ 5½+ ⅛
4⅛ 2¼ TechTp .07r 2.9 4 15 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
7½ 3⅛ Tectrol .20 4.1 6 13 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝+ ⅛
27⅛ 13⅛ TejonR 55 14 26¼ 24½ 26¼+1⅜
14⅛ 8 TeleCm .52 5.4 6 27 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅝+ ⅜
27½ 15⅛ Telflex .30 1.8 11 4 17 16⅛ 16⅛
21⅛ 9⅛ Telscl .60 3.9 12 22 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅜
6 1½ Tenna 62 3 2⅞ 3 + ⅛
4½ 1⅛ Tenneco wt 39 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
9 3 Tenney .41t 7.8 9 4 5¼ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
30½ 15 Terodyn 9 89 17⅛ 16½ 17⅛+ ¼
10⅛ 5½ TerraC .40 7.0 44 46 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅛
17 7¼ TetraT 17 5 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
16⅛ 7⅛ TexlAir .16 1.7 5 36 9⅝ 9⅛ 9½— ⅛
4 2 Thorofar 8 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜+ ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ ThreeD .20 5.7 3 1 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
19⅛ 12 Thriftm .80 5.0 4 2 15⅝ 15⅝ 15⅝
7 2⅛ Tidwell 5 47 4½ 3⅝ 4¼+ ½
50 40½ TolEd pf4.25 10. z25 40⅝ 40⅝ 40⅝+ ⅛
17½ 11⅛ TorinCp .80 6.4 6 1 12½ 12½ 12½+ ¼
15 8⅛ TotlPet .20 1.4 16 153 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½+ ¼
8⅛ 3 TotPet wt 76 7⅝ 7⅜ 7⅝+ ½
6⅛ 2 TownCtry 11 3 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
7¼ 2⅛ TransLux 7 13 5 4⅝ 5
9⅛ 3⅛ Tradwy .20 3.1 20 23 6½ 6⅛ 6½+ ⅛
10 7⅛ TriSM .60 7.6 4 1 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
17⅛ 7⅛ TrioCp .15 1.1 9 21 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅜
10⅛ 2⅛ TuboM 157 9¼ 9⅛ 9¼
35⅛ 23⅛ TurnrC 1.80 7.1 8 3 25½ 25½ 25½+ ½
6½ 3⅛ TwinFr .15 3.8 6 3 4 4 4 + ⅛

— U—U—U —
11 8¼ U&I .15t 43 19 8¼ 8⅛ 8⅛
3¼ 1⅛ UDS 6 1⅜ d 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
4½ 2⅛ UIP .20 5.9 6 15 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
3⅛ 1⅛ UNA .10e 3.6 4 4 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
7⅛ 4¼ URS .32 5.4 7 7 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ¼
4⅛ ½ UVInd wt 90 9-16 d7-16 7-16—1-16
16 9¼ UAirPd .60b 4.9 8 2 12½ 12¼ 12¼+ ¼
3⅛ 1⅛ UnFoods 5 19 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
16⅛ 9½ USBcpT .45e 3.2 18 1 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ¼
17⅛ 9⅛ USFlltr .32 2.8 8 118 11½ 10⅞ 11½+ ⅜
11 7⅛ UnRltT .81e 10. 10 29 8 7⅝ 7⅝
⅞ ⅛ UnRltT wt 7 1-16 d1-16 1-16—1-16
4½ 2¼ USRdium 12 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
16⅛ 12⅛ USRbR 1 7.1 7 4 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
12½ 5½ UnityB 13 10 7⅝ 7⅝ 7¼
16¼ 10⅛ UnivRs .32 2.7 7 8 12 12 12
16¼ 10½ UnivRu .72 6.7 4 4 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛

— V—V—V —
16⅛ 10⅛ Valmac .80 6.5 9 21 12¼ 12¼ 12¼— ⅛
9¼ 4⅛ Valspar .28 5.1 6 1 5½ 5½ 5½— ⅛
2⅛ 2 ValueL .01e .4 8 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
16⅛ 10½ VanDrn .80 6.7 5 11 12⅝ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅜
38¼ 13½ Veeco .60a 2.2 8 26 26⅝ 25⅞ 26⅞+1⅝
4⅛ 1¼ Verit 5 10 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
37⅛ 18 VermtA .32b 1.7 7 3 19 18⅞ 19 + ½
10¼ 4¼ VernBrn 6 66 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ¼
8½ 15-16 Vertiple 7 12 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
3 1⅛ Vesely 67 38 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅜
5 2 Viatech 6 2 2½ 2½ 2½
7⅛ 1⅜ VintageE 4 28 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
12⅛ 4⅛ Visbay 9 9 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
7 2⅛ VisualG .12 2.7 7 11 4⅝ 4½ 4½
4 2⅛ Vol Mer.10e 4.2 10 7 2½ 2⅜ 2⅜
18¼ 10 Voplex .52 4.8 4 2 10⅞ 10⅞ 10⅞
5⅛ 2⅛ VulcCp .10e 2.8 4 8 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
16 7½ VulcInc .68 5.7 5 23 12½ 12 12
22½ 12½ VulcInc pf 1 5.6 8 17¼ 17¼ 17¼+ ⅛

— W—W—W —
6 2⅛ WTC .10 3.0 19 5 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
10¼ 6½ Wackht .40b 5.8 6 6 7 6⅞ 6⅞
3½ 1⅛ WadelEq 2 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
18½ 7⅛ Walnoco 11 300 14 13¼ 13⅝— ⅛
27⅛ 20⅛ Walco .80 3.7 6 8 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝— ⅛
33⅛ 12 Wang .06 .3 16 8 23⅝ 23⅝ 23½+ ¼
33⅛ 9½ Wang B .16 .7 16 54 24⅝ 24⅛ 24½+ ⅛
17⅛ 6½ Wards Co 3 1 10¼ 10¼ 10¼+ ¼
23⅛ 3⅛ WarnC pf.05 .4 91 14 13½ 13⅜+ ⅛
3⅛ 2 WshHm .07t 3.3 27 4 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
48⅛ 31 WshPost .60 1.4 8 9 43⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛
25½ 20⅛ WRIT 1.88 8.9 13 4 21¼ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
3½ 2⅛ Welman 7 11 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
12½ 5⅛ WeldTuA 5 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ WescoFn .34 4.9 6 1 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ¼
8⅛ 4⅛ WstChP 27 6 5⅝ 6
35⅛ 19⅛ Wstburn 1a 3.6 5 169 28⅛ 27½ 28 + ⅜
19½ 9½ WstFin .32 2.2 3 5 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝+ ⅜
8⅛ 4⅛ Whippny .20 4.4 4 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
8⅛ 4¼ WhitCbl .40 8.0 7 11 5 4⅝ 5 + ¼
7⅛ 3⅛ Whitehall 6 6 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
7-32 1-16 Whittakr wt 34 1-16 1-16 1-16
8½ 2 Wichita 8 14 4 4 4
14 8⅛ Wmhous .50 5.1 5 16 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
4 2⅛ WitsoB .30 10. 3 3 3 3 + ⅛
16¼ 9⅛ Wincorp .40 3.6 14 5 11¼ 10⅞ 11¼+ ¼
8⅛ 7 Winkim .40 5.6 6 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
53⅛ 47½ WisP pf4.50 9.4 z30 48⅛ 48⅛ 48½— ½
4⅛ 2 WolfHB 16 6 2¼ 2 2¼+ ¼
10⅛ 3⅛ Woodlnd 63 1 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
9⅛ 4½ WkWear .36 6.3 5 18 5⅝ 5½ 5⅝+ ⅜
15⅛ 7½ Wrathr .05e .4 33 24 11⅜ 11⅛ 11⅜— ⅜
17-16 ¾ WrightH 10 ⅞ ⅞
26½ 13⅛ Wynnln .48 2.4 6 20 20¼ 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
16 10⅛ WymBn .44 3.0 8 20 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝

— X—Y—Z —
17 11¼ ZeroCo .44 3.5 7 194 13⅛ 12½ 12½— ⅜
17½ 7⅛ Zimmer .24 2.4 4 3 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Delcared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices November 22, 1978

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
9610 Abitibi	$16⅛	16	16	
100 Acklands	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
4562 Agnico E	$5⅝	5	5⅛	
370 Agra Ind A	$6⅞	6¾	6¾	
16658 Alta Gas A	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ¼
11650 Am Bonza	$34⅝	33½	34⅛	+ ⅞
1300 Andres W A	$11	11	11	+ ¼
5 Argus C pr	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
4775 Alco A	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
3182 BP Can	$19	18⅞	19	+ ⅜
2180 Banister C	$9⅞	9¼	9¼	
13718 Bank N S	$21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
200 Beth Cop A	$15½	15½	15½	
1005 Bralor Res	$8	8	8	— ⅛
3272 Bramalea	$12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
2900 Brameda	141	139	141	— 2
3060 BCFP	$17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
3970 BC Phone	$16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
4365 Brunswk	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2800 Budd Auto	$11	10¼	10¼	— ½
19825 Burns Fds	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
1000 CAE A	$17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
15800 Cad Frv	$9⅞	9	9¼	+ ¼
6003 Cal Pow A	$38½	38	38½	+ ¼
2025 Camflo	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
8400 C Nor West	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
100 C Pakrs C	$22	22	22	
2950 Can Perm	$18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
753 Can Trust A	$23½	23½	23½	
245 C Tung	$22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
340 CCablesy A	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
1990 Cdn Cel	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ½
9763 Cl Bk Com	$29½	29¼	29½	
1987 Cdn Tire A	$24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
1350 C Ulties	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
1600 Canbra	460	440	440	—20
600 Candal Oil	$24	23½	24	+ 1
1340 Cassiar	$9½	9¼	9½	+ ¼
8500 Celanese	365	350	365	+20
11975 Chieftan D	$26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ½
1000 C Holiday I	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
10 Con Bldg	390	390	390	—10
4400 Con Distrb	$13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
9770 Cons Gas	$19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
15510 Con Fardy	265	250	265	+11
600 Conwest	$5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
11400 Craigmt	495	480	480	—10
200 Crush Intl	$12	12	12	+ ¼
1175 Cyprus	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7200 Daon Dev	$11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
200 Daon A	$7½	7¼	7½	
1378 Denison	$76	75½	75½	—1⅛
6850 Dicknsn	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5943 Dofasco A	$31½	31	31¼	
620 Dom Store	$16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
660 Du Pont	$15¼	14⅞	15¼	
2500 Dylex L A	$12½	12	12½	+ ½
131 East Mal	218	218	218	— 2
1050 Electro A	415	410	410	— 5
1900 Emco	$7	7	7	
1758 Falcon C	$6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
2393 Fibrg Nik A	$30½	29⅝	30	— 1
1250 Fed Ind A	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
5 Ford Cnda	$70½	70½	70½	— ½
2050 Francana	$10⅛	10	10	
200 Fruehauf	$9	9	9	
2275 G M Res	360	360	360	+10
25550 G Distrb w	200	190	200	
100 Gibraltar	$5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
1500 Granduc	65	63	65	
100 Gt Oil Sds	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2100 GL Paper	$34	34	34	
102 Greyhnd	$20½	20½	20½	
1700 H Group A	425	425	425	+ 5
34500 Hard Crp A	300	290	300	+10
2662 Hawker A	$8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
2443 Hayes D A	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ¼
14397 H Bay Co	$23	22⅝	22⅝	—1⅛
5550 IAC	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
1700 Indal	$12⅝	12½	12½	— ¼
1045 Int Mogul	465	465	465	
4456 Int Pipe A	$16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
3400 Ivaco A	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
1215 Jannock A	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	
1000 Jannock B	$19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
3600 Kaiser Re	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
700 Kelsey H	$22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
8372 Kerr A A	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
1275 Labatt A	$20⅛	20	20	
100 Lab Min	$39	39	39	
5100 Lacana	$5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
700 LOnt Cem	485	480	485	— 5
1052 LL Lac	260	260	260	+ 5
1073 Lob Co A	455	455	455	+25
2125 Lob Co B	430	420	420	+ 5
200 Loeb M	$8	8	8	
1500 MICC	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1210 Mclan H A	$17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
6885 MB Ltd	$21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
2350 Matgmi A	$13½	13⅛	13½	+ ¼
19546 Moore	$34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
11450 Murphy	$11⅛	11	11½	+ ½
10050 Noranda A	$35¼	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
50826 Norcen	$17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅝
8135 NTecm B w	$14¼	14	14	— ¼
4250 Nowsco W	$20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
11870 Oakwood P	435	420	435	+10
20800 Ocelot B	$14½	13¾	14½	+ ¾
43330 Orchan A	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
7740 Oshawa A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
3900 Pamour A	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8093 PanCan P	$38⅝	38	38⅝	+ ⅞
672 Patino N V	$20½	20⅛	20½	
2350 Pembina	$7	6¾	7	+ ¼
525 Pine Point	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅜
166 Placer	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
1700 Rd Stenhs A	$10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
5500 Reichhold	$10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
10300 Revnu Prp	120	117	118	
3875 Roman	$33¼	32½	32½	— ⅝
13300 Rothman	$20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
7100 Sceptre	$6	5⅞	5⅞	
1600 Scotts A	$8½	8½	8½	
26439 Shell Can	$16⅝	16	16½	+ ½
20761 Sherritt A	$8⅛	7¾	8	+ ¼
1300 Siebens	$37⅝	37½	37½	
444177 Simpsons	$7⅝	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
9528 Simpson S	$7½	7¼	7⅜	
3450 Slater Stl	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
2890 Southm A	$25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
8782 Stelco A	$27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
85 Steep R	360	355	360	—10
182 Teck Cor A	$9	9	9	— ⅛
705 Tex Can	$48	47⅝	48	+ ⅜
1157 Thom N A	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
13018 Tor Dm Bk	$21⅝	21¼	21⅜	
5660 Torstar B	$17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
3237 Traders A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	
1500 Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9	9⅛	
4776 TrCan PL	$18	17⅝	17⅞	
1625 UGas A	$10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
3670 Union Oil	$16½	16⅛	16½	+ ½
705 U Keno	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
16890 U Siscoe	$10½	9⅝	10	— ⅜
35 Un Carbid	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2500 Weldwod	$18⅛	18	18	— ½
1300 West Mine	45	425	425	— 5
2450 Weston	$20⅜	20	20¼	+ ⅛
480 Woodwd A	$19	19	19	
3060 Yk Bear	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
2200 Yukon C	243	240	240	— 5

Total sales 3,581,740 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices November 22, 1978

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
500 Algoma St	$24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
3028 mBnk Mont	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
4340 Basic Res	395	385	395	
593 Con Cem	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
600 Dom Brdg	$28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+ ⅜
100 Dom TxtA	$11	11	11	— ¼
600 FCA Int	325	325	325	
788 Gaz Metro	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
100 Imasco	$37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	+ ¼
21770 Laur Fin	$9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
1400 Molson B	$22	22	22	
275 Price Co	$23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
3505 Royal Bk	$35½	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
12210 RoyTr A	$18⅝	18½	18½	+ ¼
2100 Steinbrg A	$21½	21¼	21½	
2109 Trizec	$16	16	16	+1

Total sales 495,916 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	92	93
Ashland 7½-82	95¼	96¼
Australia 8½-83	96	97
Australia 8¾-91	96½	97½
Australia 8¼-92	91½	92½
BTokyo 7¾-84	90¾	91¾
Barclays 8½-92	94¼	95¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	92¼	93¼
Bell Can 7¾-87	90¼	91¼
BFCE 8¼-83	97¾	98¾
Brazil 9¼-84	95½	96½
Brit Gas 9-81	98½	99½
BrokenHill 8-85	90¾	91¾
Cpc Berm. 8¼-84	93¾	94¾
Cdn Natl R 8⅝-86	94¼	95¼
Charbongs 8⅝-81	96¼	97¼
City Invest 8¼-84	91	92
Cons Food 7½-91	89¼	90¼
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cutler Ham 8-87	94¾	95¾
EEC 8¼-82	96½	97½
EEC 7¾-84	92¾	93¾
ECS 8¾-81	98½	99½
ECS 8¾-97	93	94
EIB 8¼-83	95¾	96¾
EIB 8-84	93	94
EIB 8¾-92	95	96
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	94¾	95¾
EMI 9¼-89	93¾	94¾
Ericsson 8½-89	93½	94½
Esso 8-86 nov	98½	99½
Eurofima 8½-83	95½	96½
Fiat 8-82	93	94
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gotaverken 8½-87	91¼	92¼
Gould 9¾-83	99	100
GulfWestn 8¼-84	91	93
Hamersley 8½-84	95½	96½
Home Oil 9½-86	97¼	98¼
ICI 8¼-87	94¼	95¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	98¾	99¾
I.U.Overseas 9-83	94½	95½
Kidde W. 8½-85	93¾	94¾
Kockums 8-83	96½	97½
Manitoba 8¾-83	97¼	98¼
Michelin 9¼-86	97¾	98¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	97	98
Montreal 9¼-83	95¾	96¾
NCBoard 8-87	92¼	93¼
NatWest 9-86	97	98
NBrunswick 9-83	97	98
NBrunswick 8-84	93½	94½
NZealand 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
NZealand 8½-83	96¼	97¼
NrsKombk 8½-91	94¾	95¾
Norskhyd 8½-92	92¼	93¼
Norway 8½-83	98	99
Occidental 9¾-83	96¾	97¾
Offsh Mln 8¾-85	93¾	94¾
Ontario 9-83	98½	99½
OntarioHyd 8-87	92½	93½
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	95¾	96¾
QuebProv 8½-81	96½	97½
QuebProv 9-83	96½	97½
Ralston 7½-87	94¼	95¼
SaabScania 8½-89	89¼	90¼
S.A.S. 8-85	93¾	94¾
Shell 8-86	96¼	97¼
Shell 7½-87	92¾	93¾
Singer 8¾-82	93	94
Slind 8⅜-88	95¾	96¾
Sweden 8¼-87	92¾	93¾
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	95¾	96¾
TMay 7¾-87	90¾	92¾
Textron 7¾-87	91¾	92¾
Transocean 8-86	98	99
Transocean 7½-87	95	96
UnOil 7½-87	93½	94½
Utah 8-87	93¼	94¼
Vwagen 7¾-87	91	92
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	88	89
BroadHole 4¼-87	72½	74½
Carnation 4-88	71	73
Chevron 5-88	144	146
Chrysler 4¾-88	62½	64½
Chrysler 5-88	64½	66½
Coke Btl. 6¼-93	85	87
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	108½	110½
Cumm Int 6¼-86	86½	88½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	77½	79½
EastKodak 4½-86	81½	83½
Ford 6-86	87	89
Ford 5-88	76	78
GenElec 4¼-87	75½	77½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	89	91
Gillette 4⅝-82	84	86
Gillette 4⅜-87	72	74
GulWestn 5-86	85	87
Honneywell 6-86	82	84
ICI 6¾-97	87	88
INA 6-97	90	92
ISE 6¾-89	90	92
ITT 4¾-97	74	76
Jusco 6-92	136½	137½
Komatsu 7¼-90	159	160
Mitsui 7¼-90	127½	128½
Morgan.JP 4¼-87	98½	100½
Nabisco 5¼-88	98	100
Owens Ill 4½-87	102	104
Penney.JC 4½-87	72	74
RCA 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4⅝-83	153	155
Revlon 4¾-87	131	133
Sperry 4¼-88	86½	88½
Squibb 4¼-87	77½	79½
Texaco 4½-88	73	75
Texas 7½-93	82	84
Tyco 8½-88	93	95
UnCarb 4¾-82	87½	89½
WarnLamb 4½-87	74	76
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	72½	74½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74½	76½
Baker 5½-93	98	100
Beatrice 6¼-91	107½	109½
Beatrice 4½-92	90½	92½
Beechom 6¾-92	101	102½
Boots 6¾-93	89¼	90¼
Borden 6¾-91	98	100
Borden 5-92	88½	90½

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	96.77	98.98
Previous	95.98	98.94

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New Issue
November 23, 1978

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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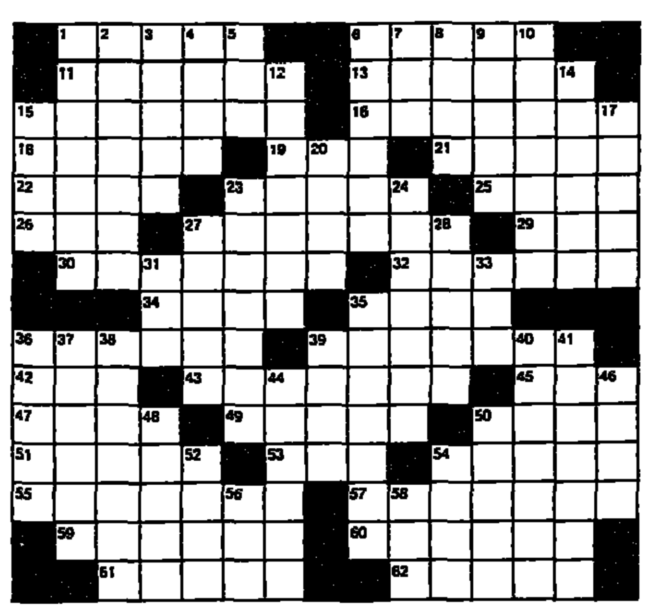
YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) Limited

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Marsh plant
6 Makes fun of
11 Amethyst or sandstone
13 Of a Russian range
15 Stoker's smoker
16 Coastal region of India
18 Prepared
19 Montreux sight
21 Allen or Martin
22 Informal
23 Not sotto voce
25 Portman or Hoffer
26 Wallach
27 Was first to publish
29 Bank abbr.
30 Where one is free from intrusion
32 Termagant
34 Golf club parts
35 Hindu god
36 Modus operandi
39 Pulled the wool over one's eyes
42 Ending with pay and cup
43 The gate
45 Clock numeral
47 Sumptuousness
49 Bartletts
50 Improbable, as a tale
51 C'est —— (that is to say)
53 Teachable
54 Nasser's first name
55 Discourse
57 Gluttony
59 Gangster of India
60 Prophesy
61 Exchange, as words
62 Dished (out)

DOWN

1 Spills the beans
2 U.S.S.R.'s location
3 Swell
4 Aged
5 And more: Abbr.
6 Spring to one's feet
7 Parseghian
8 Yokefellows
9 Gladden
10 Place for the disfavored
12 Fervid
14 —— in (collapsing)
15 Part of f.o.b.
17 Right-hand page
20 Appear indistinctly
23 Misbehaved
24 Shifty; tricky
27 Skedaddle
28 Displaced bit of a fairway
31 Unspecified degree
33 "So few," of fame
35 Showed off
36 Cheek tooth
37 Escaped notice
38 Hack
39 Child's play
40 Inspect
41 Expanded
44 Houses and land
46 In a bad way
48 Heath
50 Wordless
52 Town near Windsor Castle
54 Yielded
56 Subsidy
58 Ill-lit

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Fair	MADRID	13	5	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Overcast	MIAMI	26	79	Fair
ANKARA	10	50	Mist	MILAN	5	41	Fog
ATHENS	16	69	Fair	MONTREAL	−5	23	Fair
BEIRUT	20	68	Fair	MOSCOW	3	37	Overcast
BELGRADE	2	36	Mist	MUNICH	8	46	Mist
BERLIN	11	52	Rain	NEW YORK	4	39	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	12	54	Rain	NICE	18	64	Fair
BUCHAREST	10	50	Mist	OSLO	9	48	Fair
BUDAPEST	4	39	Mist	PARIS	13	55	Overcast
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	8	46	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	2	54	Rain	ROME	15	59	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Cloudy	SOFIA	−2	28	Fog
DUBLIN	13	55	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Fair
EDINBURGH	13	55	Rain	TEHRAN	14	57	Fair
FLORENCE	7	45	Mist	TEL AVIV	21	70	Fair
FRANKFURT	5	41	Rain	TOKYO	12	54	Mist
GENEVA	8	46	Mist	TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	2	36	Showers	VIENNA	11	52	Fair
ISTANBUL	12	54	Mist	WARSAW	8	46	Mist
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Overcast	WASHINGTON	7	45	Cloudy
LISBON	13	55	Fair	ZURICH	6	43	Overcast
LONDON	13	55	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Rain				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

November 22, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Quote
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 741.95
—(d) Conbar	SF 680.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 563.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 727.00
BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 16.00
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 3.78
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.03
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.12
—(w) Int'l High Interest Trust	$ 0.97
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£0.95
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 17.29
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 10.33
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 26.55*
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	$ 282.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 375.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 64.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 57.50
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 67.25
—(d) Ussec	SF 380.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 110.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—(d) Concentra	DM 20.60
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 70.80
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 22.86
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$60.46
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 20.75
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 54.22
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 13.85
FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:	
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A	£ 3.53
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B	£ 9.25
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D	£ 14.58
G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 55.67
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 6.52
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$85.55
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 17.37
LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF320.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 299.00@
—(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 14.78
ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$9.77
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,369.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 949.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 314.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 47.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 425.25
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 226.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 71.25
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 70.91
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 20.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 63.00
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 67.75
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 121.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 94.50
—(d) Globinvest	SF 53.50
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 76.75
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 235.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 114.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 196.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Atlanticfonds	DM 11.40
—(d) Europafonds	DM 25.60
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.90
—(d) Unirenta	DM 38.40
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 60.70

Other Funds

Fund	Quote
(w) Alexander Fund	$6.72
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.04
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.49
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 125.45
(w) CAMIT	$ 9.25
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 10.31
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,376.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 159.28
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.90
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 866.84
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 8.20
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.51
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$ 9.58
(w) D.G.C.	$ 46.17
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.27
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 15.33
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$15.45
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,124.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 3,646.61
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 193.63
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,585.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 56.54
(d) Fonditalia	$ 11.37
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.77*
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.33
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$ 9.05
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.86
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 252.09
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel	$ 30.80
(d) Icafund	$ 10.26
(d) Indosuez Multibonds	$ 105.53
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 9.87
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 144.69
(w) Interselex Pac. Fund	FB 7,373.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 24.33
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 6.38
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 55.99
(d) Italomerica S.A. Fund	$ 8.91
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$8.14
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 63.74
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 45.86
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,501.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 11.01
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$ 39.09
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 47.99
(w) Luxfund	$ 25.07
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.42
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 0.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.81
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 21.20
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.04
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.32
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 61.03
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 28.42
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,900.00
(d) Rentinvest	LF 822.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 4.72
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 9.47
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 75.30
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.48
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 99.60
(w) Soros Fund	$ 519.90
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 11.30
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 45.83
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 62.90
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 36.60
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas	$ 1.00
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.49
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd.	$ 110.03
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd.	$ 10.47
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.43
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 412.24
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 12.46
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 61.20
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 4,903.83

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; e — e - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

PEANUTS

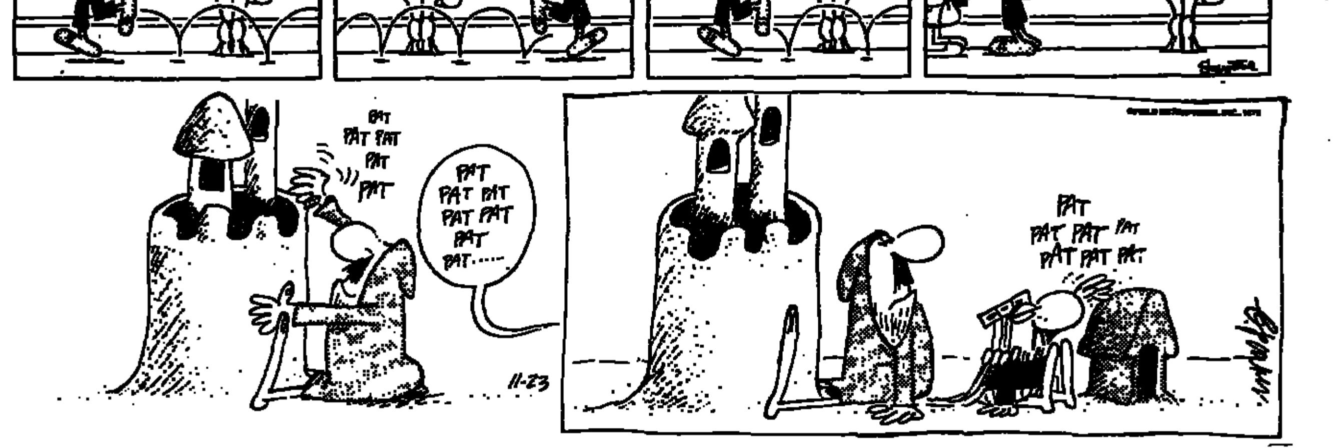
B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID



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Print answer here: " "

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: SKIMP BRINY CONVEX HAUNCH
Answer: What time and grime do—RHYME

DENNIS THE MENACE

"GEE WHIZ...ALL I SAID WAS 'YOU FORGOT THE KETCHUP'."

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018

BOOKS

I, ETC.

By Susan Sontag. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. 246 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

I THINK one can trace the evolution of Susan Sontag's styles of radical sensibility in the eight stories of "I, Etc."

"American Spirits" and "Baby" are what I would call condescensions, or ordinary people viewed entomologically. These two stories are from a time when U.S. intellectuals seemed to be trying to secede from the human race. To show you what I mean, the names of the main characters in "American Spirits" are "Miss Flatface" and "Mr. Obscenity."

"Dr. Jekyll" and "The Dummy" are parables, or magnified aphorisms, or sociology in drag. Like "American Spirits" and "Baby," they are written without much warmth, sense of sympathy, or common cause with the characters.

"Old Complaints Revisited" is a case of Franz Kafka turning over in his grave. T.S. Eliot observed that John Milton had a damaging effect on young poets, and one might say that Franz Kafka left much of U.S. fiction in a fugue state. The bureaucracy that menaced Kafka's world has been perverted into a bureaucratization of writing in the United States, a reduction of inspiration to formula.

If "Old Complaints Revisited" *dramatizes anything, it is only the* claustrophobia of a persecuted idea. To paraphrase Jean-Paul Sartre, hell is a room with other people teaching. When Miss Sontag is obsessed with *structure, she turns the* reader into a rat in a maze.

There is a virtuosity of boredom in "Old Complaints Revisited." In its remorseless abstraction, it reminds me of Kurt Lewin's translation of psychological forces into the language of physics. In Miss Sontag's case, it is the language of politics, and this is part of the difficulty. In Dostoyevsky's time, politics could still rise to romance: now it is the elephant's graveyard of irony.

Miss Sontag may be aware of the limitations of her story. Her heroine says, "I'm afraid of losing the sense of my problem as a general one," and goes on to add that "too many particularities will make you take my problem less serious." Accusing "the organization" — some sort of political group — of depriving her of "her commonness," she tries to construct a tragedy around the absence of tragic materials. She attempts to arrive at a general or conceptual tragedy, which turns out to be only a pedan*tic flirtation with tragedy, a lesson* again, disguised as a story.

Miss Sontag ends "Old Complaints Revisited" by having her narrator exclaim, "If I could be lyrical! Unpredictable! Concise! In love with things as they are!" This appears to be prophetic, for in the two best stories of "I, Etc.," Miss Sontag does precisely that.

Going Far

In "Project for a Trip to China," *the narrator says that "China is as* far as one can go." For the author herself, this is almost true, but not quite. In this story, Miss Sontag has gone a long way toward completing a metamorphosis that *I* would describe as triumphant. There are a number of lovely ironies, which work precisely because there is love in them. Miss Sontag's embrace of the Chinese is wide enough to take in dragons, 100-year-old eggs, Myrna Loy and a "pair of green and white canvas sneakers with 'Made in China' in ridged letters on the rubber soles."

The narrator ponders "an unfinished pain that might, just might, get lost in the endless Chinese smile." She *listens to the women* "speak bitterness" about men, learns that a "heavy death" is better than a "light" one. Reflecti that China *once* "meant ultim refinements," she observes t "now China means ultimate simp fying," adding, "simpler, as in great forgetting."

While "Project for a Trip China" is a good story, "Unguid Tour" is Miss Sontag's apothec as a fiction writer. I believe it m be one of the most modern storie have *ever read* — perhaps one the best. For the first time, Sus Sontag, the literary and social c ic, is entirely at home in fiction exhilarated, even transfigured, it.

Travel, in "Unguided Tour," Dante's "Life's Journey," just as is also a kind of eschatology, an terrogation of what Theodor R *called "The Flight Forward."* narrator of "Unguided Tour" sa "I took a trip to see the beaut things. . .to say goodbye. When er I travel, it's always to goodbye."

Requiem for History

Among other things, the stor a requiem for history. The devot to the past, says *the narrator,* "just one of the more disastr forms of unrequited love." Ther no hope on charter hopes, only competition of opinions." Ask what moved her on her unguid tour, she answers, "maybe it exhaustion." Trying to experie "the effulgence of things," she b her companion "not to buy catalog," not to succumb to the vocabulary of travel that is " more," and "remember" and " time."

If I understand her correc Miss Sontag is saying that we not live for the beautiful th alone, that we must forget ab the catalog and submit ourselve *the flux of experience,* to the c ter flight of the self. If China is great forgetting." America must to be a great remembering. "ultimate simplification" is no be programmed, like China, continually improvised.

"Unguided Tour" is a lesson how to write fiction for a dama world. Susan Sontag is her best pupil. In the rhythm of its as, the story resembles the fits starts, the manic and depress moods, of the romantic spirit. It *pears to me that here at last is* long-delayed admission that Am ca includes Miss Sontag as wel "Miss Flatface." It is most enco aging to see the author quit organization" and join the club.

Anatole Broyard is a book revie for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

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LAIC STOMA ODES
ALTA HEBES NEXT
SECT ANENT ANTE
 CHARLESDODGSON
    PITT   REELS
 STUB  STEER
REAL ATTICA SUM
RECTORHUGHMUNRO
ORT BORNEO RUNT
   BENOT   EGGS
ACRES  ALOE
FREDERICDANNAY
RAND ALLOY TRAP
OSTE NIOBE LENT
SHED GAYER YOGA
```

Hasselblad Will Sets Up Prizes For Scientists

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 22 (AP)—The will of Victor Hasselblad, th designer of the world famous Swed*ish camera, has instituted a ne* prize that will almost match th Nobel prizes in money, if not i prestige.

Signed only two weeks before hi death in August, Hasselblad's wil stated that the returns from a 2 million krona fund (about $6.4 million), will be awarded annually *to scientists in the field of natura* sciences.

The amount to be distributed every year was unofficially estimated at about 3 million krona ($700,000). The value of the combined Nobel prizes amounted this year to about $800,000.

Hasselblad, not forgetting the professional corps using his cameras, in his will also instituted an annual prize for photographers of about $20,000 and a gold medal.

$100,000 for Stamp

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — A postage stamp which was sold 60 years ago for 24 cents was auctioned for $100,000 dollars, a record U.S. sale price. The 24-cent Jenny airmail, with an upside-down plane on its face, was sold to an East Coast dealer whose name was not revealed by Sotheby Parke Bernet, the auctioneers.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, East-West combined well in defense to extract the maximum penalty from a hapless declarer.

Whether the South hand is worth a weak two opening at unfavorable vulnerability is a matter of taste. In this case, when West made a takeout double and East passed for penalties, South wished he had kept his mouth shut.

West led the diamond king, and when the dummy appeared South counted four spade tricks and one club trick, and he resigned himself to an 800 penalty. It turned out to be even worse.

West took his three diamond winners, observing that his partner contributed the 3, 9 and 8 in that order. Correctly recognizing the 9 *as a suit preference signal request*ing a lead in heart, the higher ranking side suit, he led a low heart at the fourth trick.

East took the heart king, cashed *the spade ace to remove the 10* from the dummy and returned a heart. Now West led his last diamond, permitting his partner to shed a club. South ruffed and led trumps, but could not prevent East from scoring a club ruff as well as the spade queen.

NORTH
♠10
♡Q10943
◇J62
♣Q1085

WEST
♠6
♡AJ5
◇AKQ4
♣A9763

EAST
♠AQ742
♡K82
◇983
♣J4

SOUTH (D)
♠KJ9853
♡76
◇1075
♣K2

North and South were vulnerable.
The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♠	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond king.

Yankees Sign John as a Free Agent

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 — The New York Yankees today signed veteran pitcher Tommy John to a three-year contract, making him the second free-agent hurler they have signed this month. Luis Tiant was signed Nov. 13.

The contract signed by John reportedly amounts to $1.375 million. John was 17-10 with a 3.30 earned run average for the Los Angeles Dodgers last season and beat the Yankees in the opening game of the 1978 World Series.

The 35-year-old southpaw said he had accepted less money from the Yankees than he was offered by three other clubs — Cincinnati, Atlanta and Kansas City.

"I took less from the Yankees because I wanted to come play with this club," he said. "It's not often I have a chance to play with a club like the Yankees. They're a class organization, the best team in baseball for the last two years. This was an opportunity to come and play in the best city in baseball."

John, who came back from a delicate tendon transplant operation to win 37 games over the last two years and help the Dodgers to back-to-back National League pennants, was considered the top pitcher available in this year's free agent market, the leanest in the three-year history of the re-entry draft.

New York now boasts a starting rotation of Ron Guidry, Ed Figueroa, Catfish Hunter, John and Tiant — all of whom have won 20 games at least once during the last four seasons.

Top Priority

The Yankees, who used their first choice in the draft on John, made no secret that he was their first priority among free agents.

In rebuilding their club in the last few years, the Yankees have signed such free agent stars as Hunter, Reggie Jackson, Rich Gossage, Andy Messersmith and Rawly Eastwick. Messersmith and Eastwick are no longer with the club, but Hunter, Jackson and Gossage all played key roles in bringing the Yankees their third successive American League pennant and second successive world championship this season.

The persistence of the Yankees' principal owner, George Steinbrenner, was a key factor in obtaining the left-hander.

In pursuing John, Steinbrenner said the Yankees' dependable infield and spacious ballpark would enable the sinkerball pitcher to become a 20-game winner again. John was 20-7 for the Dodgers in 1977 before dropping off to 17-10.

John's recovery was one of the great comeback stories in recent baseball history. He ruptured a ligament in his pitching elbow against Montreal in June, 1974, and underwent delicate surgery that transplanted a tendon from his right forearm to his left elbow in September, 1974.

John ignored predictions that he would never pitch again and in 1976 he came back to post a 10-10 record and win the National League's award as comeback player of the year. A year later, he was a 20-game winner.

John pitched well for the Dodgers this season but the gap between him and management widened because of contract problems and the Dodgers said they would not re-sign him.

A native of Terre Haute, Ind., John was a high school basketball star and earned 35 college scholarships. He spent only two years in the minors before being promoted by the Cleveland Indians in 1963. He went to the Chicago White Sox in 1965 and seven years later was sent to Los Angeles.

Tommy John

Joining a Happy Family

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Nov. 22 (UPI) — Chris Chambliss, the Yankee first baseman, says Reggie Jackson caused the firing of Billy Martin as manager and says Jackson puts himself above the club to the detriment of the world champions.

"If there is no Jackson, there would have been no trouble," Chambliss said at a speaking engagement here.

He acknowledged that Jackson helped the Yankees retain their world championship but said the rightfielder-designated hitter is not the key to the team's success.

"That's what Reggie wants you to believe," Chambliss said. "That's what he has been able to brainwash into the press and people around him.

"We might have won everything without him. Reggie needs to be the center of attention and sometimes it hurts the club," the usually mild-mannered Chambliss continued.

"Like when he insists on playing in the outfield when he shouldn't be because he hurts us defensively. Reggie, you see, puts himself above the club. His enormous ego demands that he be the star attraction and he has been able to play his problems off the manager and owner."

As the Man Was Saying...

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (NYT) — "The frank yet graceful use of 'I' distinguishes a good writer from a bad column," Ambrose Bierce wrote. "The latter carries it with the manner of a thief trying to cloak his loot."

Very well, then. I have been in the shop for a valve and piston job, and during that time sundry events came to pass that might have elicited comments here. There was, for example, the zealous breast-beating by a committee of baseball writers trying to choose between Ron Guidry and Jim Rice as the most valuable player in the American League.

Ultimately Boston's forbidding batsman won by a comfortable margin over the Yankees' incomparable pitcher, but before the votes were cast, Guidry's credentials were cited in arguments bordering on the passionate. It was all unnecessary.

Guidry won 25 games. Forty of Rice's 46 home runs either tied the score or put the Rex Sox ahead. Without a play-by-play review of the team's 162 games, it seemed safe to estimate that Rice's bat won 50 of them. How can anyone make comparisons?

Another vote at least as interesting as the Rice-Guidry election was taken by the Yankees to decide a popularity contest between Billy Martin and Bob Lemon. When a pennant has been won, the players always meet to cut up the World Series swag and, being human, they are influenced in debatable cases by their likes and dislikes. It didn't strike everybody as a display of impulsive generosity when the Yankees voted half a share to the man who opened the season as their manager and half a share to his successor. Historians were reminded of the 1932 Cubs, who freely conceded that they might not have won the pennant if they hadn't got Mark Koenig to play shortstop through the last six weeks — and then voted him a quarter of a share.

Bowie Kuhn took the piece of mutton and lemon under advisement and still has it there, which explains why the commissioner has not yet announced the amount of individual shares. It would be characteristic of George Steinbrenner if the Yankees' owner went into the till to make up full shares for both managers. One thing George can't abide is to have his players look as cheap as some of them are.

Listen to the Master

During the recent newspaper blackout in New York, Time magazine published a wonderfully-uninformed essay about America's sports pages. Chances are that even if the papers hadn't been shut down, they wouldn't have considered the piece worthy of notice and perhaps it is a waste of space to comment on it now. Still, it's difficult to let such rancid prose ("that profusion of purposeful perspiration") go by unmentioned.

The magazine made the valid point that the general level of sports-writing and editing is higher than it was 50 years ago. However, it left the impression that its research into sports writing of early vintage began and ended with Grantland Rice's 1924 lead about the Four Horsemen of Notre Dame.

"It was not until the 1920's and early 1930's," said Time, "the so-called 'Golden Age of Sports', that such platinum-penned scribblers as Ring Lardner, Damon Runyon, Westbrook Pegler and Heywood Broun brought something resembling literature to the sports pages — and, alas, took it with them when they passed."

Long before the Peglers and Runyons, there were perceptive reporters brightening the sports pages with scholarship and wit — stars named Charley Dryden, Hugh E. Keough, Bunk MacBeth, Harry Cross and Hugh Fullerton. If the author of the Time piece wasn't around when these men were covering sports, there must be somebody around the shop who was old enough to read in the more recent era of John Lardner, Joe Palmer, Frank Graham, Jimmy Cannon, W.C. Heinz, Dan Parker, John Kieran, Stanley Woodward, Chas Adams and Joe Williams, to mention a few in New York alone.

Transparent Spleen

Apparently acting over the head of the head coach, the New York Giants' brass has reacted to last Sunday's freak defeat by firing Bob Gibson, the offensive coordinator. Though Andy Robustelli, the director of operations, said the botched play that gave the game to the Philadelphia Eagles was not of itself the reason for Gibson's dismissal, the timing alone makes it look like an outburst of spleen in the administrative office.

Gibson sent in the play that failed and it wasn't a good choice. With the Giants leading, 17-12, and in possession with 31 seconds on the clock, the safe and sensible tactic would have been for Joe Pisarcik, the quarterback, to fall on the ball and let time run out. Instead, Gibson called for a handoff to Larry Csonka in a plunge for a first down that wasn't needed.

Pisarcik spun to his right and as he came around, the ball brushed the shoulder of Csonka, who was lunging past on the quarterback's left. Jostled loose, the ball was fielded by Philadelphia's Herm Edwards, who ran all by himself for the winning touchdown.

Robustelli said the play was "the culmination of some things," implying that there had been dissatisfaction with Gibson's work, but the timing inescapably makes Gibson a scapegoat. Andy and Wellington Mara, the club president, had to take their chagrin out on somebody. Even as they were choosing a whipping-boy, John McVay, Gibson's immediate superior, was saying on television that responsibility for this play and every play on offense and defense was his alone. It's a difference in class.

Whitaker Is Top Rookie in the American League

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP) — Lou Whitaker, the second baseman for the Detroit Tigers, was named the American League's rookie of the year today by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

Whitaker won in a runaway, polling 21 of 28 possible votes. Paul Molitor, Milwaukee's second baseman, was a distant second with three ballots.

Carney Lansford, the California Angels' third baseman, finished third with two votes and Rich Gale, a Kansas City pitcher, and Alan Trammell, Detroit's shortstop, were tied for fourth with one vote apiece.

Whitaker, a left-handed hitter, played 139 games for Detroit and compiled a .285 batting average with 58 runs batted in. He teamed with Trammell to give the Tigers a fine double-play combination.

Molitor finished with a .273 average, Lansford hit .294 and Trammell .268, while Gale was 14-8.

Whitaker, 21, is the third Tiger to win the award, but the second in three years. Mark Fidrych won in 1976 and Harvey Kuenn was the last to win before that in Detroit, in 1953.

Recent winners of the American League award as rookie of the year include:

1977—Eddie Murray, Baltimore
1976—Mark Fidrych, Detroit
1975—Fred Lynn, Boston
1974—Mike Hargrove, Texas
1973—Al Bumbry, Baltimore
1972—Carlton Fisk, Boston
1971—Chris Chambliss, Cleveland
1970—Thurman Munson, New York
1969—Lou Piniella, Kansas City
1968—Stan Bahnsen, New York
1967—Rod Carew, Minnesota

Lou Whitaker

Phillies Win Gold Gloves

From Wire Dispatches

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22 — Four members of the Philadelphia Phillies head the National League Gold Glove team — the best fielders — announced by the Sporting News on the basis of voting by writers, broadcasters and managers.

The Phillies are Mike Schmidt, third base; Larry Bowa, shortstop; Larry Maddox, outfield, and Bob Boone, catcher, replacing the perennial winner, Johnny Bench of the Cincinnati Reds.

The rest of the team has Keith Hernandez of St. Louis at first, Davey Lopes of Los Angeles at second, Ellis Valentine of Montreal and Dave Parker of Pittsburgh in the outfield and Phil Niekro of Atlanta pitching.

The American League squad has Chris Chambliss of New York at first base, Frank White of Kansas City at second, Graig Nettles of New York at third and Mark Belanger of Baltimore at shortstop.

The outfield consists of Boston's Fred Lynn and Dwight Evans and California's Rick Miller. Jim Sundberg of Texas was the choice at catcher and Baltimore's Jim Palmer was named the pitcher.

Threat by Horner

ATLANTA, Nov. 22 (AP) — Bob Horner, the National League rookie of the year, may have played his last season with the Atlanta Braves, his agent said yesterday.

The Braves will have to make major improvements in their contract offer or Horner will file a grievance under the league players' agreement, the agent, Bucky Woy, said. If Horner wins the grievance, the agent continued, he would become a free agent.

But the Braves' general manager, Bill Lucas, said there was no way Horner could become a free agent under this procedure. Contract talks will continue.

Bruins to Lead NHL Fight Against WHA Merger

BOSTON, Nov. 22 (AP)— Boston Bruin officials are preparing to lead a fight in the National Hockey League against a prospective merger with the World Hockey Association.

"No one has any authority to be talking merger, but it's going on," the Bruins' general manager, Harry Sinden, said today in an article in the Boston Globe. "It stinks. There's no way we're going to back this thing."

Merger plans apparently will be discussed at an NHL meeting in Florida in two weeks. Under the plan, four WHA teams — New England, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Quebec — would join the NHL.

A total of $7 million would be paid by those four teams to the three other WHA franchises — Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Birmingham — that would fold. An additional $3 million would be used to buy contracts of WHA players who would lose their jobs in the merger.

A final $8 million would be divided among the NHL teams, with the Colorado franchise dropping out of the league.

"What does each NHL team get?" asked Sinden. "Less than $500,000. The whole thing doesn't make sense. It never has."

The Bruins' president, Paul Mooney, said he would oppose merger plans, as he has three times before. Boston, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and Los Angeles have formed a bloc against merger plans in the past.

"The WHA isn't a threat anymore," Sinden said. "They don't affect our salary structure. They don't take away our top young players. They're growing weaker all the time."

WHA officials met in Boston last week but denied that merger plans were discussed.

Ferguson Joins Jets

WINNIPEG, Nov. 22 (AP) — John Ferguson, former general manager of the New York Rangers, today was named vice president and general manager of the Winnipeg Jets.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Atlanta	14	5	2	30	95	65
NY Islanders	12	3	3	27	84	57
NY Rangers	11	4	3	25	70	43
Philadelphia	8	7	4	20	60	57
Smythe Division						
Chicago	7	8	4	18	58	71
Vancouver	7	12	1	15	64	79
St. Louis	3	13	4	10	46	105
Colorado	3	13	4	10	56	95

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	12	5	2	26	76	52
Los Angeles	9	8	0	18	68	58
Detroit	5	9	4	14	62	68
Pittsburgh	5	9	3	13	58	67
Washington	5	11	3	13	51	78
Adams Division						
Boston	10	4	4	24	77	56
Toronto	10	7	3	23	62	55
Buffalo	7	8	6	20	55	46
Minnesota	5	10	2	12	48	66

Tuesday's Results

Toronto 4, Atlanta 3
N.Y. Islanders 7, Colorado 1
Washington 4, St. Louis 3
Vancouver 5, Chicago 2

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Quebec	10	8	1	21	77	71
Cincinnati	9	7	2	20	69	64
New England	8	6	4	20	76	71
Winnipeg	8	8	2	18	77	68
Edmonton	9	8	0	18	60	56
Birmingham	8	6	1	17	63	57
Indianapolis	2	11	2	6	40	75

Tuesday's Result

Edmonton 4, Quebec 1

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	12	4	.750	—
Washington	11	7	.611	2
New York	11	8	.579	2½
New Jersey	11	9	.550	3
Boston	4	12	.250	8
Central Division				
Houston	8	6	.571	—
Atlanta	9	7	.563	—
San Antonio	8	10	.444	2
New Orleans	7	12	.368	3½
Detroit	6	13	.316	4½
Cleveland	5	14	.263	5½

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	10	7	.588	—
Denver	9	9	.500	1½
Indiana	6	11	.353	4
Milwaukee	7	14	.333	5
Chicago	4	14	.222	6½
Pacific Division				
Seattle	13	3	.813	—
Los Angeles	14	4	.778	—
Phoenix	13	6	.684	1½
Golden State	11	7	.611	3
Portland	10	8	.556	4
San Diego	9	13	.409	7

Tuesday's Results

New York 96, Detroit 79
Golden State 116, Philadelphia 105
Phoenix 110, Cleveland 108
New Orleans 140, New Jersey 118
Milwaukee 123, Portland 93
Indiana 108, San Antonio 103
Atlanta 113, San Diego 107

Russians Nip Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 22 (AP) — Sergei Iovaisha scored with 58 seconds remaining in the second overtime here last night to give the touring Russian national basketball team an 81-79 victory over Arkansas. It was the final game of the U.S. tour for the Russians, who finished with a 9-4 record.

IAAF Leaves a Loophole In Asian Games Sanction

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Nov. 22 — Athletes who compete in the Asian Games in Thailand next month will be barred from future international track and field events but not automatically from the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, the general secretary of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, John Holt, said here today.

The Asian Games were not granted a permit by the IAAF after Israel was excluded and refused yesterday to compromise by sending officials but not competitors. Also rejected was a proposal to send an invitation to Israel if it agreed in advance to refuse. These proposals were made because Arab nations, providing the bulk of the funds to stage the Asian Games, are opposed to Israel's participation.

"We have not granted a permit to the Asian Games," Holt said. "By not inviting all members they have not conformed to our constitution or their own.

"Any athlete who takes part in a meeting that is not sanctioned automatically renders himself ineligible for future competition."

But Holt confirmed that athletes who compete in Thailand could apply for reinstatement before the Olympics. "If a national federation wishes to apply for the reinstatement of an athlete, this must go before the IAAF council," he said.

Japanese Cautious

TOKYO, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Japanese amateur sports officials reacted cautiously today to the IAAF announcement of sanctions.

Katsuji Shibata, chairman of the Japan Olympic Committee and an executive committee member of the Asian Games Federation, said he would not comment on whether Japan would participate until the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation decides.

Hanji Aoki, chairman of the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation, said he would call an emergency meeting of federation officials after he received formal notice from the IAAF.

An advance delegation of 59 athletes and officials left Tokyo this morning for Bangkok. The games will run from Dec. 9 through Dec. 20.

Grid Scribes Name All-Stars

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (UPI) — Top-ranked Penn State placed three players on the 35th annual All-America team of the Football Writers Association of America.

Quarterback Chuck Fusina, offensive lineman Keith Dorney and defensive lineman Bruce Clark were the Nittany Lions on the 24-player team, which included punter Russell Erxleben of Texas and place-kicker Tony Franklin of Texas A&M.

As interior linemen, Dorney and Clark are among nine players who qualify for the Outland Award, which is presented annually to the outstanding interior lineman — guard, tackle or center on either offense or defense — in collegiate football.

Others who qualify for the Outland Award by making the writers' team are offensive linemen Kelvin Clark, Nebraska; Pat Howell, Southern California; Dave Huffman, Notre Dame, and Greg Roberts, Oklahoma, and defensive linemen Mike Bell, Colorado State; Marty Lyons, Alabama, and Jimmy Walker, Arkansas.

Penn State was the only school to place three men on the team, but five schools placed two men.

Oklahoma had running back Billy Sims in addition to Roberts. Texas placed defensive back Johnnie Johnson as well as Erxleben. USC had running back Charles White and Howell. Notre Dame placed Huffman and linebacker Bob Golic, while UCLA was represented by defensive back Ken Easley and linebacker Jerry Robinson.

Robinson, who also made the team in 1976, was one of four repeaters from the 1977 team. The other repeaters were Louisiana State running back Charles Alexander, Erxleben and Dorney.

Other players on the team are Wyoming linebacker Ken Fantetti, Richmond defensive back Jeff Nixon, Southern Methodist wide receiver Emanuel Tolbert, Michigan State tight end Mark Brammer and Arizona State defensive back Al Harris.

Jets' Todd Out

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 (AP) — The New York Jets placed quarterback Richard Todd on the National Football League's injured-reserve list yesterday after X-rays confirmed that he had suffered a cracked fragment in his left collarbone during Sunday's game against the New England Patriots. The move means Todd will be sidelined for the rest of the season.

The Soccer Scene

Luck Sometimes Isn't a Lady

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Nov. 22 (IHT) — Lady luck can be so mean, so darned fickle.

Supposed to favor the brave and the foolish, she did neither in London's High Court last week when Tommy Docherty, the brash manager of Derby County and late of Scotland and Manchester United, was caught "tellling a pack of lies" sworn on oath. Many had waited for "the Doc" to fall flat on his face, so often has he disregarded the feelings of players, yet justice wielded an almighty ax.

He had brought a case which, in the real world, was ludicrous, claiming damages against a former captain of his who had said on television that Docherty was "about the worst manager there has ever been." It would need 10 pages to chronicle the harsh, sometimes vicious, words Docherty has used in 16 years of buying and selling players to denigrate and write off the talents of those he falls out with.

Well, he had withdraw his case and forfeit $60,000 in court costs when he admitted under cross-examination that he was lying in court. Now he faces a further possible charge of perjury, the danger of losing his $50,000-a-year job at Derby, and ultimately a charge of bringing the game into disrepute that could threaten his livelihood.

Tooth and Fang

The point of retelling this almost a week after the court case is simply to show how big-time sport, since it became governed by the jungle laws of high finance, has long ago lost the straight and narrow path of truth. Docherty is not the only liar in soccer and, for proof, Brian Clough, the Nottingham manager who receives messianic applause wherever he travels, stood up at a public dinner on Monday and said: "I have told thousands of lies in football and the people who have employed me have told even more."

No further comment on that, except the one from Docherty, appearing at the same function in front of 500 sports fans, who brought the house down with his opening line: "Mr. Chairman, you are not going to believe this. . ."

We, however, had better believe that the good lady luck has laws of her own. Jim Blyth and Gary Bailey must if they are to stay sane. This is their little tale:

Last week, Manchester United's chairman announced that his manager could spend about $1 million and the manager promptly approached Coventry City to break all records by offering $900,000 for goalkeeper Blyth. At age 23, this was the second time in his life that Blyth, a Scottish international, had heard the call from Manchester United, although previously Coventry had not been interested in selling.

Something for Everyone

Now it was though, and he traveled to Manchester, posed happily outside the stadium (as you would expect from a young man about to become $40,000 the richer, his cut from the transfer fee), and went inside for the customary medical.

Three hours later, he re-emerged with United's manager, who told the press that there was a problem: Blyth's recently injured back had not recovered sufficiently to satisfy the insurance people that they could cover the record fee. Blyth, however, was partly comforted by an agreement on Friday between Coventry and Manchester that might still have taken the goalkeeper to England's most famous club — a kind of protracted payment arrangement, virtually a hire purchase in which United paid Coventry various amounts after certain milestones of Blyth's playing career had been passed.

Modest and likeable, thankfully slower with words than are his lightning reflexes around goal, Blyth returned to Coventry reassured that, unless the back trouble finished him altogether, he was about to become rich and famous.

But Blyth wasn't to know of a certain Mr. Gary Bailey. Indeed, not many people in England had heard of him and, although Bailey has been employed by Manchester United since last Christmas, he must have suspected not many around that club knew him either.

First Two Out

In desperation, Manchester had to use him. Its first team goalie, Paddy Roche, had let five in the previous week and had become a liability and Alex Stepney, United's former England international goalie, was ruled out through a broken finger.

So, on Saturday morning, those of us charged with reporting United's match against Ipswich were besieging an unknown rookie with questions which ranged from "who are you" to "how does it feel." We were impressed immediately with the man's calm: He told us he was born in Ipswich, although he had in fact been raised in South Africa. His dad, Roy, had been Ipswich goalie in the 1962 championship-winning side.

Bailey certainly looked the part at 6 feet 2 inches, 189 pounds, and he said: "I honestly don't feel nervous. It's an opportunity I mean to take. It doesn't much matter who I'm against, I won't be bothered if I keep the ball out of my net." As good as his word, Bailey. The day was diabolical, with torrential rain, and Ipswich's England international striker, Paul Mariner, spun and fired in a fierce volley early on.

Smack: It finished safely in the pit of Bailey's stomach. In the next 90 minutes, Ipswich were to test the rookie from all angles, all heights; all stuck like glue to his hands. And, for only the second time in 19 matches, Manchester United's goal was not breached.

Wires Kept Hot

Telegrams flowed between Manchester and South Africa where Bailey Senior organizes soccer. The only quiet place has been at Coventry, where the telephone hasn't rung, except to say, sorry, the deal's off.

One match is never a true guide toward a lifetime's career, yet Manchester United clearly felt satisfied that, where it was trying to splash a fortune, it stumbled across a goalkeeper for nothing. We may wonder how on earth the club overlooked him in the first place, but what we know is that lady luck's smile on Gary Bailey has cast a shadow over poor Jim Blyth.

P.S. But didn't I say the lady was fickle? As this column is being concluded, the radio sports news announces a 3-0 defeat for Manchester at Everton — and the commentator adds: "The first two goals were the fault of Bailey." Can Blyth now expect renewed ringing of the phone from Manchester?

Transactions

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

BOSTON BRUINS—Sent Dwight Foster, forward, to Rochester of the American Hockey League.

MINNESOTA NORTH STARS—Recalled Bill Butters, defenseman, from Oklahoma City of the Central League. Sent Chuck Arnason, right wing, to Oklahoma City.

COLLEGE

HAMILTON COLLEGE—Announced resignation of Don Jones, head football coach.

OKLAHOMA STATE—Fired Jim Stanley, head football coach.

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO—Fired Bill Mallory, head football coach.

WICHITA STATE—Fired Jim Wright, head football coach.

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Art Buchwald

Standoffish Standish And Merci Donnant

WASHINGTON — One of our most important holidays is Thanksgiving Day, known in France as *le Jour de Merci Donnant*.

Le Jour de Merci Donnant was started by a group of Pilgrims (*Pelerins*) who fled from *l'Angleterre* before the McCarran Act to found a colony in the New World (*le Nouveau Monde*), where they could shoot Indians (*les Peaux-Rouges*) and eat turkey (*dinde*) to their hearts' content.

Buchwald

They landed at a place called Plymouth (now a famous *voiture Americaine*) in a wooden sailing ship called the Mayflower, or *Fleur de Mai*, in 1620. But while the *Pelerins* were killing the *dindes*, the *Peaux-Rouges* were killing the *Pelerins*, and there were several hard winters ahead for both of them. The only time the *Peaux-Rouges* helped the *Pelerins* was when they taught them to grow corn (*mais*). The reason they did this was because they liked corn with their *Pelerins*.

* * *

In 1623, after another harsh year, the *Pelerins'* crops were so good that they decided to have a celebration and give thanks because more *mais* was raised by the *Pelerins* than *Pelerins* were killed by *Peaux-Rogues*.

Every year on *le Jour de Merci Donnant*, parents tell their children an amusing story about the first celebration.

It concerns a brave *capitaine* named Miles Standish (known in France as *Kilometres Deboutish*) and a young, shy lieutenant named Jean Alden. Both of them were in love with a flower of Plymouth, named Priscilla Mullens (no translation). The *vieux capitaine* said to the *jeune lieutenant*:

"Go to the damsel Priscilla (*Allez tres vite chez Priscilla*), the loveliest maiden of Plymouth (*la plus jolie demeiselle de Plymouth*). Say that a blunt old captain, a man not of words but of action (*un vieux Fanfan la Tulipe*), offers his hand and his heart, the hand and heart of a soldier. Not in these words, you know, but this, in short, is my meaning.

"I am a maker of war (*je suis un fabricant de la guerre*) and not a maker of phrases. You, bred as a scholar (*vous, qui etes pain comme un etudiant*), can say it in elegant language, such as you read in your books of the pleadings and wooings of lovers, such as you think best adapted to win the heart of the maiden."

* * *

Although Jean was fit to be tied (*convenable a etre emballe*), friendship prevailed over love and he went to his duty. But instead of using elegant language, he blurted out his mission. Priscilla was muted with amazement and sorrow (*rendue muette par l'etonnement et la tristesse*).

At length she exclaimed, interrupting the ominous silence: "If the great captain of Plymouth is so very eager to wed me, why does he not come himself and take the trouble to woo me?" (*Ou est-il, le vieux Kilometres? Porquoi ne vient-il pas aupres de moi pour tenter sa chance?*)

Jean said that *Kilometres Deboutish* was very busy and didn't have time for those things. He staggered on, telling what a wonderful husband *Kilometres* would make. Finally Priscilla arched her eyebrows and said in a tremulous voice: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jean?" (*Chacun a son gout.*)

And so, on the fourth Thursday in November, American families sit down at large tables brimming with tasty dishes, and for the only time during the year eat better than the French do.

No one can deny that *le Jour de Merci Donnant* is a *grande fete*, and no matter how well fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to *Kilometres Deboutish*, who made this great day possible.

Iris Murdoch Wins Prize

LONDON, Nov. 22 (Reuters) — Iris Murdoch was awarded Britain's premier literary award, the Booker prize, worth £10,000 (about $20,000), for her novel "The Sea, the Sea."

France's Second Empire: A Lot of Fun

By Paul Richard

PHILADELPHIA (WP) — "The Second Empire: Art in France Under Napoleon III," the wry, enormous show at the Philadelphia Museum of Art, is deliciously subversive, poking a hundred holes in that agreed-upon fable called The Origin of Modern Art.

The conventional story is that it was born of a thrilling mid-19th-century confrontation in France. The antagonists were the Good Guy (most likely an Impressionist, reviled by the Establishment for his white beret and unheated garret) and the Official Artist — trained in the academy and usually depicted as a black-mustachioed, airs-putting-on artist who schemes to keep the *daring* out of the Salon.

In most renderings of the tale, the O.A. doesn't stand a chance. "The Second Empire" is, however, a revisionist exhibit. Instead of paying ritual homage to esthetic revolution, it stars the official artists.

The Second Empire embraced the reign of Napoleon III, from 1852 to 1870. "This is a period," writes French scholar Jean-Marie Moulin in the exhibition catalog, "that has been ignored — one might almost say erased — by French art historians, who have considered it insignificant, if not monstrous."

A minor goddess from the Second Empire period.

Confidence

Second Empire Paris must have been lots of fun. It was a time of confidence, splendor and frivolity. The music halls and theaters were full. Engineers were opening the Suez Canal and changing the look of Paris — broad avenues were being rammed through the center of town, and under construction were the Opera, the Gare du Nord, Les Halles and the Bibliotheque Imperiale.

Ornament was — and, in this show, is — everywhere. Building facades covered with pediments and statues. Fronds and vines and tendrils crawling all over porcelains and glass. Metalwork modeled, chased, engraved, gem-studded; cherubim swarming on candlesticks and clocks. And, showing off their amply visible charms, at least a thousand nymphs and goddesses.

This art does not pretend to be original. Its motifs pay sometimes simultaneous homage to Greece, Pompeii and Rome, as well as to Gothic and Romanesque and art of the Near East and the Orient. Running wild are bedouins on horseback, Romans in togas, satyrs, dryads, and saints.

But underpinning the eclectic whole is a touching and often overlooked progressivism: Though conservative in taste, those official artists were radically innnovative in technique.

The pavilions of Les Halles were made of iron and glass. The Rattle of the Prince Imperial, made in 1856, includes a whistle for the baby, and emeralds and diamonds, doubtless for his parents. This extraordinary object also boasts four statuettes and two small medallions, all made of aluminum — perhaps the first work of art in which that new metal was used.

Geegaws

The Second Empire in France was dominated by the rising bourgeoisie. Many of the more ornate objects were made by large, efficient factories that busily produced gewgaws of all sorts for the prospering middle class.

Much Second Empire art might seem offensively bourgeois, but its charm is undeniable. Bubbling within is an unquenchable enthusiasm, a willingness to please. "Much later," writes Moulin, "the 'enlightened' sector of the same bourgeoisie, confident in its own continuity, called this art 'pretentious' (*pompier*) and 'official,' and willingly ridiculed it, forgetting that this art sprung from within its own ranks."

Most art texts insist that Degas, Rodin, Manet, Courbet and other early modernists were implacably at war with the imitative hacks of French official art. But one virtue of this show is its witty way of showing us that the paintings of the old guard and the young Turks were in spirit much alike.

Centerfold

Courbet's "Woman With a Parrot" is here; clearly she belongs alongside the "official" languid and seductive nudes in the salons. Delacroix and Ingres, too, are represented by large crowd-pleasers of women without clothes. "The Source," the lovely Ingres borrowed from the Louvre, is a sexy as a centerfold.

One Degas on view is "The Daughter of Jephthah," a huge, tale-telling Bible scene that is wholly of its time. "Young Girl with Roses on Her Hat," the Rodin terracotta, shows an innocent young lady, "wide-eyed, pert-nosed, with a bee-stung mouth;" she wears a fashionable hat. The message of this bust — and of a hundred other works here — is the prettiness of its model, not the fight for modern art.

"The Second Empire" is a show whose time has come. We do art a great disservice when we lie about its heritage or exaggerate its newness.

Joseph Rishel and Kathryn Hiesinger, the two Philadelphia Museum curators who conceived the exhibition, received much help from French scholars and collections. Three-quarters of the works on view have never been seen out of France.

"The Second Empire 1852-1870" will go to Detroit early next year, then will be at the Grand Palais in Paris April 24-July 2.

PEOPLE: *Tougher Sentence Sough[t] For Stones' Guitarist*

Attorney General **Otto Lang** announced in Ottawa that he has instructed government lawyers to appeal the one-year suspended sentence given Rolling Stones guitarist **Keith Richard** for possession of heroin. He says it was too lenient. A spokesman in Lang's office said the appeal would likely be heard in the Ontario Court of Appeal in "two or three months." Richard, 34, was given the suspended sentence Oct. 24 and was ordered to continue treatment for heroin addiction at a private New York psychiatric clinic. He was also ordered to report twice a year to a probation officer, submit medical reports on his treatment and perform a free concert for the blind within six months.

* * *

On the sick list is **Willy Brandt**, West Germany's former chancellor, who has suffered what is described as a mild heart attack. Brandt, a spokesman says, had been suffering a high fever contracted in the United States during a visit in October. He's hospitalized indefinitely, but plans to go to a health spa to recuperate following his discharge. Brandt is 64.

* * *

One of the more reclusive citizens in Newport, R. I., is also one of the fashionable resort's more famous: **Doris Duke**. She spends most of her time secluded at her estate, Rough Point, surrounded by a high, barbed-wire fence, with guard dogs roaming the grounds. But occasionally Miss Duke ventures out, and when she does, it is usually in connection with the work of the Newport Restoration Foundation, whose work she has already aided to the tune of $12 million. The 63-year-old tobacco heiress showed up this week in Queen Anne Square, a public park being revitalized by the foundation, to supervise the planting of trees and other work. Apparently, Newporters give Miss Duke a wide berth as a matter of courtesy, but a visiting photographer from Providence started taking pictures. A foundation official demanded that he stop photographing "the lady" and so the photographer called a policeman. Officer **Kenneth Riley** ordered the photographer to go away because he was "harassing" Miss Duke. That led to a complaint to the chief of police, **Frederick Newton**. In the ensuing fuss, Chief Newton denied that policemen were being "overprotective and oversolicitous of Miss Duk[e] and promised it wouldn't happ[en] again. Meanwhile, Miss Duke [was] safely behind her fence, a[nd] couldn't be reached for comment.

* * *

At the White House, **Rosaly[nn] Carter** passed out to tourists f[ree] copies of a new edition of "T[he] Living White House," a 152-p[age] book that has been updated each administration since 19[..] when **Lady Bird Johnson** began [the] practice. The book, to be sold la[ter] for $2.67 a copy for the benefit [of] the White House Historical S[oci]ety, describes social and househ[old] activities of the current occupa[nts] of the White House. . . The f[irst] family will celebrate Thanksgiv[ing] with a traditional turkey dinner [at] Camp David, the presiden[tial] retreat in Maryland's Catoc[tin] Mountains, with about 25 memb[ers] of the president's and Mrs. Cart[er's] families, including grandmoth[er] "**Miss Lillian**" and "**Miss Alli[e]**." The menu will include roast tur[key] with cornbread dressing and tur[key] gravy, sauteed green beans, cand[ied] sweet potatoes, fresh cranbe[rry] sauce, Waldorf salad, assorted [rel]ishes and nuts, hot dinner rolls w[ith] preserves, and pumpkin pie w[ith] whipped cream.

—SAMUEL JUSTI[CE]

Danny Kaye gets t[he] Thanksgiving bird "Chine[se] style" from the Swedi[sh] Chef, one of the TV Mu[p]pets. It was between takes [in] a London studio — they we[re] filming a Christmas sho[w].

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